The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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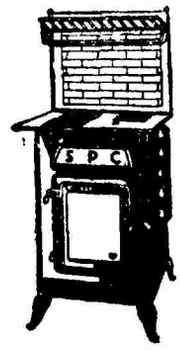

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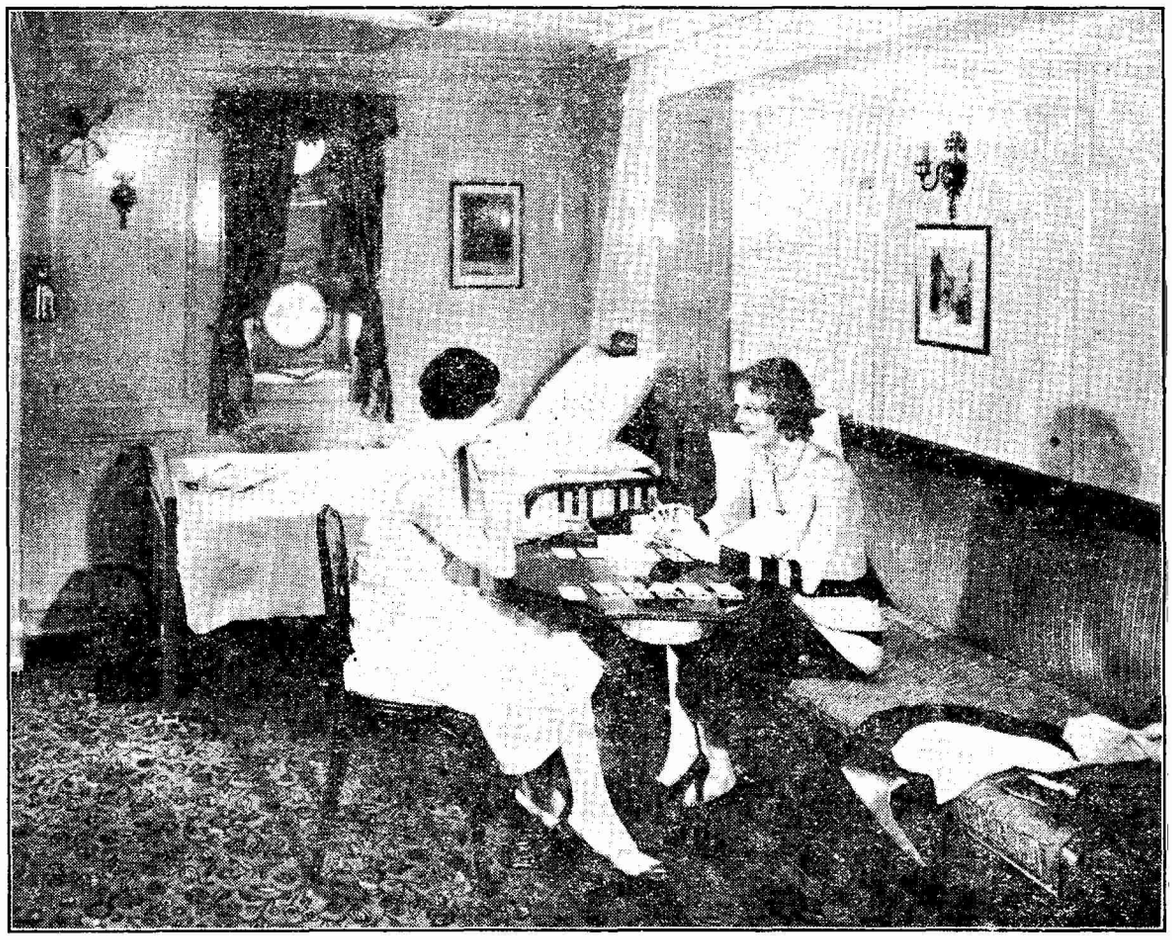

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J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

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THE "STORM OVER ASIA"—IN CHINESE TERRITORY

SOMETIME ago the Prometheous Film Company, a German concern, brought the Russian film "Storm Over Asia" to Shanghai with the intention of showing it here, the film already having been exhibited in America, England, Germany and elsewhere. The film censorship committee in the foreign settlements composed of American, British, Japanese, German and French members viewed the picture and according to authoritative report, finally agreed for it to be shown in a Chinese-owned theater in the Settlement. But the foreign police authorities, who had opposed the picture from the beginning, were not to be outdone: they brought strong pressure on the Chinese theater owner and he was forced to give up the idea of showing the film in the foreign area. The natural result was that "Storm Over Asia" being barred from any theater in the Shanghai foreign settlements, was immediately taken up and is now or was until recently, being exhibited to large audiences in the Pantheon theater located in Chinese territory, off Range Road, in the Chapei district. The large advertisement of the film which has been running in the Chinese newspapers contained the following phrases, "Storm Over Asia—Prohibited in the Foreign Settlements, but Approved by the Chinese Authorities—Yellow Conquers White—Cruel, Cunning, Savage Whites Dominate and Exploit Yellows, but Are Overthown and Driven Out." Incidentally, the barring of the film from the foreign settlements must have had considerable advertising value because the Chinese theater-owner advertised that it had been necessary to double the prices because of the crowds.

"Storm Over Asia" is a clever dramatization of a Mongolian dust-storm, the particular "dust-storm" being a rising of Mongols against "white" invaders and exploiters. Since the actors in the picture are Russians and Mongols and the scene is laid in Mongolia the propaganda idea apparently is to typify and dramatize a rising of Orientals against "White" exploiters, hence there is an ironical implication because the present exploiters of Mongolia are not "White" but "Red" Russians. But the picture, nevertheless, is an excellent one and well worth seeing because of the remarkable photography of Mongolian life, including racial clashes between natives and foreign invaders,

struggles in Central Asia regarding which the world is beginnnig to hear and doubtless will hear more in the not distant future. The impression which the picture makes upon the audience, composed largely of Chinese, is not the least interesting feature. It's a story of Timur, eldest son of a primitive Mongolian trapper, who attempts to market a silver-fox fur, but has it taken from him by a foreign fur dealer. A foreigner is wounded in the melee and Timur flees to the hills and joins the Mongolian Patriotic League which is fighting the foreign invaders. There is a remarkable picturization of the annual religious ceremony at the Lama temple, an interested visitor being the general commanding the "white" troops. In the midst of the ceremonies a courier arrives with news of a Mongol uprising. Hurrying back to headquarters, a Mongolian prisoner, Timur, is brought in and ordered shot, but among his effects is found an amulet containing a paper showing him to be direct descendant of Genghis Kahn, once ruler of much of Asia and Europe. The commander of the foreign troops conceives the idea of using Timur to rule a vast empire. Timur, who had been ordered shot, is brought back badly wounded and installed on the Mongol throne. At the grand ball, Timur, not knowing what it is all about, recognizes his silver-fox fur around the pretty neck of the general's daughter. Seeing through the scheme, Timur seizes the fur-piece, provokes a row, seizes a sword, wrecks the headquarters, escapes to the desert-steppes and joins the Patriotic League and expels the invaders. The foreign invaders pass out in a symbolic "sandstorm over Asia," the last scene being the Chinese nationalist and Kuomintang flags flying triumphant over the foreign commander's headquarters.

EXTRALITY, REDS, BOXER FUND IN SINO-BRITISH RELATIONS

TWO British organizations, whose interests are solely with China, recently held their annual meetings. The British China Association held its annual meeting in London March 24 and the British Chamber of Commerce held its annual meeting at the Shanghai Club in Shanghai, April 9. F. Anderson, formerly chairman of the British import firm of Ilbert & Co., and also chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, presided at the meeting in London. R. Calder Marshall presided at the meeting in Shanghai. The meeting in London devoted its attention particularly to the subject of extraterritoriality. The meeting in Shanghai specialized on the subject of Communism. Both of them discussed such subjects as silver and the decline in British trade. One of the spicy episodes at the meeting in London was a statement by W. E. Leveson, a former Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, who uttered a strongly worded protest against any absence of criticism in the Chairman's speech regarding the manner in which the original intention for the spending of Great Britain's share of the Boxer Indemnity had been perverted in the Act actually passed. Five years ago an Act had been passed that the money should be spent on education; since then every possible influence had been used to prevent this Act from taking effect; and now a new Act had been passed to spend the money on railways. He himself protested strongly against this "scandalous change in the original purpose," and he regretted that the Association's report had no comment to make on the matter.

Mr. Marshall, in his address at the meeting of the British Chamber in Shanghai, said that the mere defeat of bandits and communist armies will avail little if the conditions which led to their formation are not improved. He said the seriousness of the problem lies not only in the effect on the trade and industry of the districts affected at the present time but in its demoralizing influence upon the trade and industry of the whole world. Regarding the forthcoming People's Conference, Mr. Marshal said he hoped that it will show that the jealousies, antagonisms and personal ambitions which have been responsible for the unrest which has characterized the past twenty years will be subordinated to the country's need of real, definite constructive effort. Although the eventual solution of the silver problem rested on the law of supply and demand, he said he felt, because of the acuteness of the situation, that international action looking towards stabilization would be fully justified. Referring to the visits of the British Mission, the Canadian Mission and missions from other countries, Mr. Marshall said these have focussed attention upon the developments taking place in industry in China, the extent of which is not generally realized. Mr. Marshall mentioned that the original wool schedules in the new Customs tariff had been modified in a way that can be considered satisfactory, in view of the Government's desire to build up native industry and to prevent too strong competition in certain lines between imported woollen goods and those of native manufacture. Touching on the subject of the Boxer Indemnity and the using of the money for railway purposes, Mr. Marshall said he could not refrain from mentioning the unpaid railway debts which had been outstanding for many years and the payment of which seemed to be as far off as ever. Speaking on the subject of extraterritoriality, at the meeting of the China Association in London Mr. Anderson said that the proposed abolition of extraterritoriality in China was one of the outstanding matters in Britain's foreign relations. Although realizing that great changes had taken place in China, at the same time, he felt there was ample evidence to show that the independence of the new Chinese courts from outside interference is not yet assured and that the Chinese system of taxation under which British subjects would come by the abrogation of the extraterritorial rights is still immature and full of irregularities, and there is still little protection for life and property in large parts of the country. "Are we not entitled to regard any fundamental change in the legal status of our fellow countrymen in China and of their banks and firms, insurance companies and shipping companies in China as premature and fraught with danger?" asked Mr. Anderson. He said he felt public opinion in Britain would support a mutually satisfactory *modus vivendi*, but would "draw its own conclusions regarding the practical wisdow of China if it sees our

Government confronted by pressure to accept fundamental changes."

The annual meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce in Hankow was held April 10. Among the subjects discussed by the chairman, C. E. Peacock, were transport difficulties, communist activities and general unrest, all of which had resulted in a reduced volume of trade. He said foreign merchants in China had still to be convinced that likin had been abolished outside the treaty ports.

NANKING'S BAN ON THE RENGO NEWS SERVICE

ONE of the chief causes of China's frequent complications with foreign news services is the lack of an efficiently news service in the country that is owned, controlled and operated by the Chinese themselves. This point is emphasized by the recent complications which have developed between the National Government and the semi-official Japanese *Rengo* news service. As a result of the circulation of alleged inaccurate reports, the Nanking authorities recently withdrew telegraphic, telephonic and mail privileges enjoyed by the Japanese *Rengo* service which has correspondents stationed all over the country. As a result of the ban, Japanese newspapersmen in Shanghai and elsewhere have held protest meetings and have demanded that the Japanese Government support them in taking up the matter with the Chinese Government. In reply to these protests, Wu Tien-fang, Assistant Director of the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement on April 11 wherein he justified the Government's action by citing various inaccurate statements which had been circulated by *Rengo* since September, last year. Some of the *Rengo* reports to which Nanking raised justifiable objection, pertained to the political situation in North China last year, one alleging that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang was joining the Northern Rebel Coalition against the Government and another alleging that Nanking was plotting against Marshal Chang. Since the Japanese Government, or at least the Japanese military clique, has never evinced any particular pleasure at the cooperation of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang with Nanking, the *Rengo* reports in a sense indicated or expressed Japanese military policy which always has attempted to keep China divided and at loggerheads. Considered in this light, the National Government's ban on *Rengo*, is therefore an indirect gesture of displeasure at recent Japanese military policy.

The *Shun Pao*, one of the leading Chinese newspapers published in Shanghai, issued on April 8 a long and detailed report of the complications with *Rengo* which declared that the Japanese news service had long been guilty of "sowing seeds of discord among the Chinese military leaders dating back to the Yen-Feng rebellion last year." Special attention was called to a report alleging a coup d'etat at Nanning, Kwangsi province last year, which caused considerable uneasiness in Nanking until it was proved to be untrue. While it is difficult to determine how much of *Rengo's* troubles have been due to Japanese official policy and how much to inaccurate reporting, the Chinese Government's chief troubles are due, as stated in the preceding paragraph to the lack of a Chinese-owned, controlled and operated news service. Practically every country in the world, excepting China, has its own national news service or services, some being official and others unofficial and privately owned. Japan has two services, *Rengo* and *Nihon Dempo*. While both are supposed to receive some official support, *Rengo* is generally looked upon as the official service and mouthpiece of the Government. In the United States there are three large news services, all privately owned and unofficial, the *Associated Press, United Press* and *International*. Great Britain has its *Reuters*. France its *Havas*, and Moscow its *Tass* service. Aside from *Kuomin* which is poorly supported and consists largely of translated news reports from Nanking, China has nothing which compares with the national services of other lands. As a result China has to depend upon foreign-controlled news services for news originating within China. The two Japanese news services, *Rengo* and *Nihon Dempo* have correspondents all over China, but only *Rengo* issues a service of China news for publication within China. The British *Reuters* service also has correspondents scattered over China and recently the American *United Press* has begun to extend its service to the China outports and to supply news to papers within China. This naturally creates a peculiar news situation, the like of which is to be found in no other country.

Recently there has been considerable talk about organizing some sort of world-wide Chinese news and propaganda service, the purpose being to create machinery for the presentation of the Chinese point of view. While this is a laudable ambition, it would appear much more logical and sensible if China would first develop a national news service that would cover China news for publication in the Chinese and foreign-owned newspapers published in China. After this had been accomplished, then something might be done about extending the service abroad through the appointment of correspondents in foreign countries, but the first step, obviously, should be the creation of a nation-wide Chinese-owned and controlled service. So long as the country was split up into factions this was impossible, but with national unification, it should not be impossible to develop such a service. If the writer is not mistaken, the Japanese were able to accomplish this by buying out *Reuters* service which previously functioned in Japan as it does in China today. The former manager of Reuters, Mr. Kennedy, was employed by the Japanese and as a result of his practical advice and assistance, the Japanese were able to develop their own national news service. China might follow a similar policy by purchasing either *Reuters* or *Rengo* and using the foreign service as a neucleus for the development of a China-wide news service. Foreign newspapermen might be employed for a time to manage the head offices or bureaus in Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Mukden and elsewhere, until Chinese newspapermen could be trained for the work. If China continues to enjoy domestic peace, such a plan would not meet with insuperable difficulties and

with the development of an independent Chinese press, such a service in time might become self-supporting. At the beginning the service would have to receive support from the outside, either from the Government, but preferably from private Chinese sources such as the chambers of commerce or bankers associations. Perhaps it would be possible to discover some overseas Chinese millionaire who would be willing to finance such a venture as a patriotic contribution toward the reconstruction program, or, better yet, the two large Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, *The Shun Pao* and *Sin Wan Pao*, might be able to get together and finance such a service themselves.

Regardless of the method followed, there is crying need for a Chinese-owned, controlled and operated news service and until such is developed the Chinese people and their government will continue to have complications over the reports circulated by foreign news services which operate within China. These foreign-owned and managed services, regardless of the care exercised in the compilation of their reports, will always be under the suspicion of promoting nationalistic policies inimical, if not actually antagonistic, toward China's national welfare. One cannot imagine the Japanese, Americans, French, Russians, Germans, Italians, Britons or any other peoples permitting foreigners exclusively to operate news services within their countries. The Chinese should list the development of a national news service at the very top of their reconstruction program.

Is China Bluffing About Exterritoriality?

THERE is a possibility that the question asked in the above heading will be answered by the National Government before copies of this week's issue of *The Review* reaches subscribers, but judging from recent telegraphic reports from Washington, the recent declarations of Nanking on the subject of exterritoriality have not been taken seriously. According to the *Reuter* version which was dated at Washington on April 11 and published in the Shanghai foreign newspapers on April 13, the *New York Times* claimed that the State Department "was not alarmed.....and preferred to regard Dr. C. T. Wang's 'threat' as being designed primarily for home consumption." The *United Press* carried a much longer story alleging that Great Britain and the United States "are in agreement on the points which have caused a deadlock in the negotiations between China and the Powers for abolition of exterritoriality." Continuing the *United Press* dispatch stated while American officialdom had declined to comment on Dr. Wang's statement on the ground that they had not been "officially informed," that Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister, had confirmed the reports regarding the deadlock in the negotiations. Dr. Wu said, "Although some progress in the negotiations has been made, no agreement has been reached.... Two important steps which must be taken if exterritoriality is to be abolished have caused the disagreement." Dr. Wu did not reveal the nature of the two important points, but the report from Washington claimed that while the United States and Great Britain had adopted the same attitude toward China's demand for abolition of exterritoriality, it was understood that the other Powers holding special privileges in China are divided in their viewpoints.

The foregoing dispatches were inspired by Dr. C. T. Wang's declaration which was released to the press at noon on April 10. Dr. Wang declared in the course of his statement that China's patience was being sorely tried by the Powers' attitude, "and unless the satisfactory solution desired by the Chinese Government and people is completely in sight, I shall be constrained, after due consultation with my colleagues in the National Government, to declare the present negotiations with the Powers concerned, as deadlocked." In view of the possibility of early developments on this important subject, Dr. Wang's statement is reprinted, in full herewith,

> On February 12, nearly two months ago, it was my privilege to entertain foreign and Chinese newspaper men in Shanghai and to address them on the question of China's aspirations relating to the abolition of extraterritoriality.
>
> I recalled to my audience how the actual process of re-establishing Chinese sovereignty by the abolition of exterritoriality was declared to have begun on January First, 1930, and how the intervention of thirteen months had not brought about the desired solution with the few remaining Powers concerned. I recalled how nearly thirty years ago a number of Powers agreed to relinquish their extraterritorial privileges in China when they were satisfied that "the state of Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration, and other considerations warranted" them in so doing, and I took pains to explain that, human nature being what it was, it could only be a matter of individual opinion as to whether "the state of Chinese laws" and "the arrangement for their administration" had or had not attained the standard to which China was expected to conform. I attempted to show that since opinions in such cases seemed to be dictated by considerations of self-interest, it was manifestly unfair to permit one and the same party to be the complainant and the judge at the same time. I recalled the fact that "China is today the only country which is still bound by the system of extraterritoriality," and therefore "the Chinese Government and people would not be true to themselves if they did not endeavour their utmost to see extraterritoriality abolished within the earliest possible date." Considering the further fact that the above-quoted treaty provision "appears to have been constructed by the interested Powers in a way calculated to ensure the prolongation instead of the cessation of the extraterritorial regime," I expressed the earnest hope that the present negotiations with the few remaining Powers concerned would, "within the immediate future, eventuate in the fixing of a definite date for the formal termination of extraterritoriality in this country." Finally I concluded with these words:—
>
> "The Chinese Government and people are fully resolved to exert their maximum efforts to attain this end, and any further delay will only intensify their determination to see it consummated. I sincerely trust that China will not be forced to adopt any measure to obtain her objective other than that of friendly negotiations."
>
> That was almost exactly two months ago.
>
> I am now happy to report that as a result of negotiations conducted with the accredited representatives of these few remaining Powers the goal of the Chinese people's ambition is today within reasonable measurable distance. This is particularly true with Great Britain and the United States, while similar reactions are being manifested by the other Powers concerned. Unfortunately, in one or two vital points these Powers are yet unable to go the whole way towards satisfying the admittedly legi-

timate aspirations of the Chinese Government and people, and I regret also to report that disagreement over these remaining vital points may render further negotiations abortive.

For well-nigh four score and ten years the Chinese Government and people have been fettered by the restraints of extraterritoriality, and the interpretation of the above-quoted treaty provision of three decades ago by its beneficiaries has operated to extend rather than to curtail the duration of the extraterritorial regime. The pertinent fact seems to have been overlooked by the Powers concerned that the patience and tolerance of the Chinese Government and people are not inexhaustible, and that there is a reasonable limit to human endurance. Do these Powers desire to strain our patience and tolerance to the point of exhaustion?

It will be recalled that as our late Leader was breathing his last, he did not forget to enjoin upon us as follows:—"Above all, the convocation of a People's Convention and the abolition of unequal treaties, which I have recently advocated, should be accomplished with the least possible delay. This is my will and behest."

Now the People's Convention is scheduled to meet on May 5th, and it is consequently natural for the Chinese Government and people to raise the query: "Will the abolition of unequal treaties be achieved by them?" The last will and testament of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is repeated aloud by our people all over the country at least once a week, and therefore the partial execution at this juncture of the mission confided to them by our late Leader will only serve to remind them of their failure in the direction of unequal treaties and intensify their determination to see the abolition of extraterritoriality accomplished with the least possible delay.

In view of all the circumstances, and especially in view of the traditional goodwill and friendship of the peoples concerned as well as the larger and really enduring interests at stake, I would not be discharging my duty as Minister for Foreign Affairs if I hesitated now to express the most earnest hope of the Chinese Government and people that Great Britain and the United States as well as the other Powers concerned will not falter but, having persuaded themselves to meet the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese people to such an extent, will courageously and like true statesmen seize the fleeting time by the forelock and cooperate with the National Government in consummating the abolition of extraterritoriality, the bulwark of unequal treaties.

Unless the satisfactory solution desired by the Chinese Government and people is completely in sight, I shall be constrained, after due consultation with my colleagues in the National Government, to declare the present negotiations with the Powers concerned as deadlocked.

SINCE both Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. C. T. Wang have declared that the exterritorial question must be settled before May 5, which important date corresponds with the opening of the National People's Convention in Nanking, it is obvious that something must be done to break the deadlock. As it is unlikely that the National Government will attempt to use forceful measures, it is thought in some quarters that the Government may issue a unilateral declaration terminating the treaties pertaining to exterritoriality and at the same time inaugurate certain legal machinery for hearing of cases involving foreigners and their interests. What these measures are likely to be is not known, but according to report the National Government will announce the establishment of special courts at Shanghai, Canton, Hankow and Tientsin for the hearing of cases involving foreign interests. In addition the Government is expected to announce the appointment of a number of foreign legal advisers who will be attached to the courts in an advisory capacity. The Government also will announce regulations governing the establishment and protection of the special courts together with rules for the hearing of cases involving foreigners and foreign interests. What the foreign Powers, particularly the United States, Great Britain and France, will do in the event Nanking takes such action is not known, but it has been reported that the British Government has already withdrawn most of its objections to a relinquishment of exterritoriality, the only remaining condition pertaining to protection for the large foreign communities at Shanghai and elsewhere. The expiration of the American, British and French treaties in 1933 and 1934 has largely been responsible for the refusal of the National Government to make any further compromises on the question. The Japanese treaty on exterritoriality expired two years ago, but thus far the Chinese Government has taken no action, apparently awaiting the outcome of negotiations wtih America, Britain and France. Recently the semi-official *Rengo* service circulated an interview with an unnamed spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office wherein it was declared that Japan would not consider herself bound by any action taken by the other Powers. The Nanking Foreign Office repudiated this viewpoint and declared that the expiration of the Japanese treaty two years ago had automatically cancelled Japan's "special rights." The recent recall of Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Charge d'Affaires to Tokyo for a conference is thought to be due largely to the exterritorial question. The National Government's first definite step in respect to a cancellation of exterritoriality was taken on January 1, 1930 when Dr. C. T. Wang announced the opening of negotiations with the Powers for a revision of the treaties.

Wakatsuki Succeeds Hamaguchi as Japanese Premier

Yuko Hamaguchi, the Premier of Japan, who submitted to a third operation last week, following an attempt on his life last Autumn, together with his cabinet resigned at the beginning of this week, and was succeeded by Reijiro Wakatsuki. Mr. Hamaguchi also resigned as the head of the Minseito Party, and after a conference which lasted until after midnight April 9, Minister of Railways Egi and Mr. Dakurauchi, the chairman of the executive committee of the Minseito Party, decided on Wakatsuki as the logical successor to Hamaguchi, the latter becoming supreme high adviser to the Minseito. Telegrams from Tokyo idicated that the new Premier does not intend to make any radical changes in the Cabinet, for the present at least, owing to the conditions at present prevailing in Japan. The new Cabinet was announced later, the various ministries being indicated below:

Foreign, Baron Kijuro Shidehara; Home, Kenzo Adachi; War, General Jiro Minami; Navy. Admiral Kiyotane Abo; Justice, Viscount Chifuyu Watanabe; Education, Ryuzo Tanaka; Agriculture, Chuji Machida; Commerce, Yukio Sakuraichi; Communications, Matajiro Koizumi; Railways, Dr. Yoku Egi, Overseas, Shujiro Hara.

Acting Minister Called to Japan

Incidental to the Cabinet crisis in Japan, M. Shigemitsu, the acting minister for Japan, received instructions from Tokyo to proceed home to make a report on Sino-Japanese negotations in general, and particularly as regards extrality. Mr. Shigemitsu was scheduled to depart from Shanghai on the *Nagasaki Maru* April 17, accompanied by Mr. Moriya, first secretary, and Mr. Atasa, chancellor of the Japanese Legation. He was expected to be absent from China about two weeks.

Exterritoriality and the Japanese Dope Trade in Manchuria

THREE years ago *The Review* published a report supported by authentic information, including photographs, showing the extent of the trade in habit-forming drugs which is conducted throughout Manchuria and Inner Mongolia by Japanese and Koreans who receive the protection of the Japanese courts and military establishment. Most of this dope trade centers in the Japanese so-called leased "zone" at Dairen and from this point extends throughout Manchuria along the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway and its branches. In North Manchuria the trade is conducted by Japanese and by Koreans, who receive Japanese exterritorial protection, along the Soviet-controlled Chinese Eastern Railway and its branches.

The report in *The Review* three years ago attracted considerable attention at Geneva, but as usually happens with the opium and narcotic questions at the League, nothing was done aside from the passing of a few inocuous resolutions and some pious statements about the necessity for controlling the international trade in habit-forming drugs. Recently the Japanese dope scandal in Manchuria attracted further attention due to a statement by Chang Chi, Vice-President of the National Judicial Yuan, who has been making an inspection tour of Kuomintang branches in North China and in Manchuria. Chang Chi charged that the Japanese troops stationed at Yukwan and Chinwantao (where the Great Wall reaches the Gulf of Liaotung) are kept in that district largely for the purpose of protecting Japanese engaged in the illicit drug trade. He declared that large quanities of narcotics disguised as "red pills" are imported into North China by Japanese interests at Chinwantao who receive the protection of the Japanese troops stationed in that district.

Owing to Chang Chi's prominence in the Kuomintang and National Government his charges attracted wide attention both in China and Japan. The Japanese Military Attache, stationed in Peiping, accompanied by a Counsellor of the Japanese Legation, called on Mr. Chang and lodged a strong protest, alleging that Mr. Chang's charges constituted an insult to the Japanese Army. Mr. Chang however, held his ground and repeated his charges, declaring to the Japanese officials that while the Japanese Army may be well disciplined and above reproach in Japan, that the same could not be said regarding the behavior of the Japanese soldiers stationed in China. A further report from Peiping which appeared in *The China Press* (Shanghai) last week stated that Mr. Chang's charges had aroused considerable interest in foreign diplomatic circles and a complete report on the incident had been sent to the Japanese Foreign Office at Tokyo, the purpose being to lodge a protest with the National Government at Nanking and force Chang Chi to make an apology.

It is extremely unlikely, however, that the Japanese will make an issue of the incident, because the Japanese dope smuggling scandal in North China is altogether too well known, witness the following letter which was written by a well known American resident of Manchuria and received by *The Review* this week:

"I have talked with Chinese in Manchuria on this matter. They say that the matter of extrality as it partains to other residents of Manchuria does not make much difference, but it makes a great difference in this part of the country as to the Japanese and Koreans. These people carry on so much illicit sale of opium, morphine and other drugs under the protection of the Japanese Government that it is a great sore in the Chinese consciousness as well as a great draw-back to the country.

"You already know something of the nefarious traffic in these drugs as carried on in Harbin by low class Japanese and Koreans but the public generally is not acquainted with the large amount of this business that is done at smaller places in north Manchuria in defiance of Chinese law and every effort to stop it. I am sure that if the people of Japan as a whole, and certainly the better classes, knew what their representatives in North Manchuria were doing here there would be a loud protest against these unworthy people, and the Japanese Government would be forced to have it stopped.

"Take, for instance, the town of Anta, west of Harbin, one of the leading towns on the western line of the Chinese Eastern. There are in that town no less that sixty Japanese and Korean firms, joints, or whatever you may want to call them, which sell opium, morphine, heroin and other drugs. Some say there are as many as seventy, but certainly there must be as many as sixty. Some of them pose as drug stores, others as pawn shops, but most of them boldly show their colors as places of infamy and sell large quantities of drugs. That they sell drugs goes without contradiction. Everybody knows it. I have gone to some of these myself to find out what they sold. A woman or a man comes to the little window and asks what you want. If one asks if they have either of the drugs mentioned above, they immediately ask how much is wanted. If one asks the children on the streets what business any of these places is in without hestitation the children reply "ta-yan" (opium) or "moa-fei" (morphia.) I know of one of these places at Anta where not only injections are given for "morphine treatment," but a place is furnished that the miserable men and women addicated to this terrible drug may lie on beds while under the influence of the drug. After the influence has passed they go out again to beg and steal enough with which to buy more.

"Another place from which I am writing at this time, a much smaller town, has eight of these places, operated by Koreans. They have their places of business on the main streets, and use good, expensive buildings, so one may be sure they do a good business. I understand that many of the Chinese soldiers are learning to use these drugs, and that others are also becoming addicted to the habit.

"One of the results is that lawlessness is encouraged. When people have spent their all and must have the drug they will do anything to get money. Here at this place from which I am writing the stores must all close at dusk, for people are knocked down on the streets and their money taken, or they are otherwise robbed, and it is thought that the frequent robberies are by people who are drug addicts.

"The Chinese are already a poor people. It is a pity to see their money going for these drugs, which are so great a curse to them morally and physically.

"Anta seems to be the distributing center for all territory west of Harbin, for, the Chinese postmasters up the western line of the railway tell me, these Koreans and Japanese make most of their remittances by mail to that point. The drugs are, of course, barred from the Chinese mails, though some gets through in one way or another. The drugs are usually delivered by someone in person who brings

it to those who sell it at the various stations along the railway, and at large towns in the interior. I am told that the drugs come mostly from the border districts between Korea and Manchuria northeast of Antung, though it comes in from many localities.

"A self-respecting people like the Chinese cannot but resent this kind of thing, the practice of so many Koreans and Japanese selling these drugs against Chinese laws and regulations. It is true that some Chinese do this business also, but they must do it secretly if at all. They are encouraged in the practice when they see people of another nationality taking money from the people in this way, and would naturally reason! Why should I not do the same?

"When the Chinese authorities arrest the Japanese or Koreans for this business of selling drugs and they are sent to Heilungkiang City, the capital of the province from which I am writing at this time, they are released by the Japanese consul and again go to their places and continue the business, so the Chinese claim. Some one must go as a witness, and, we are told, often the accused gets back and down to business again before the accuser returns. Under these conditions the local Chinese authorities regard the matter as hopeless and allow the Koreans or Japanese to go on in this business usually without molesting them.

"The reaction on the Chinese people as a whole, and especially on the better classes of Chinese, is such that it makes them want to get rid of extrality as soon as possible. It causes great resentment against the Japanese and Korean people as a whole, and, I am sure, is a greater liability than an asset to Japan. It is true that some of her subjects are making millions of dollars out of the business, but this is a time when one's good name should be valued as worth more than dollars and cents, especially when this money is blood money.

"Other nationalities who have extrality treaties with China should, it seems to us, raise objection to the Japanese allowing their nationals carrying on this illicit business in China, and here in Manchuria in particular, for it puts all these countries in a bad light. When one suffers all suffer. If Japan does not care for respect for herself and her nationals, then she should have consideration of others who with her enjoy extrality and put a stop immediately to this wide-spread business in north Manchuria. Whether it is carried on in other parts of China or not we are unable to say, but the writer knows whereof he speaks in regard to conditions in north Manchuria, for he is constantly among the people of all classes and in many parts of Hailungkiang and Kirin Provinces, which constitute the northern part of Manchuria.

"Another menace are the Korean brothels conducted at various places by Koreans under the protection of the Japanese government. These put the Japanese in a bad light also. The Chinese require that all brothels be confined to a specified area. Here at the town from which I am writing at this time the Chinese brothels are all inside one lot, which must be entered by one large gate. But the Koreans have one on a main street, where the Chinese would not allow people of their nationality to open one. The Koreans defy the Chinese law, however, and do pretty much as they please simply because they are protected by the Japanese Government.

"These lines are written in the best spirit. The writer is neither a Chinese nor a Japanese, but he is a friend of China, Japan and Korea. He would rejoice to see the best of feeling between these peoples, all of whom are cousins and among whom there should exist the best of feeling and understanding. Korea craves the sympathy and friendship of China, and the numbers of Koreans who are being forced out of Korea in one way or another are seeking asylum for existence in Manchuria, but the practice of many of the low-class Koreans who come into Manchuria and under the protection of Japan carry on such unworthy business as mentioned above is working detrimentally against all Koreans; and such protection as is being given such people by the Japanese government is working greatly against the good will of Japan in North Manchuria. Therefore I write this letter hoping that the matter may be presented in such a way as to move the better classes of Japan to force their government to put a stop to it."

North Manchuria, April 8, 1931.

"Extrality-Abolition—the Battle-Cry of Nationalism" —Gen. Chiang Kai-shek

PERHAPS the most emphatic declaration by any Nationalist official in connection with the present drive of the Government to bring about a revision of the extrality treaties, was made by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in the course of an address before the Chekiang provincial Kuomintang headquarters at Hangchow on Monday of this week. In this connection Gen. Chiang declared that the abolition of exterritoriality and revision of the unequal treaties had become the battle-cry of the nationalist movement throughout the country. After explaining that the adoption of a provisional constitution represented the "supreme aim" of the forthcoming National People's Convention, he declared that the revision of the so-called unequal treaties had become a "matter of life or death, taxing the best talents and abilities of the entire nation." Gen. Chiang then urged the Chinese people to exercise caution in conformity with the spirit of peace and benevolence and China's traditional moralities, but there should be no underestimation of the problem, "in view of the present almost invulnerable front maintained by the Powers." The united opposition to China's legitimate aspirations for abolition of the unilateral treaties, made the task an almost impossible one. Since the Powers which are still hanging on to their special privilges are all highly imperialistic and struggling hard to maintain selfish benefits at the expense of weaker neighbors, it must be realized that any talk about "voluntary renunciation of privileges," which had been enjoyed for nearly a century, can be nothing more than idle conversation. However, the task is not an impossible one if China will maintain a united front and Party and Government work with one object in view. China's present inferior position and uphill struggle for liberty and equality in the family of nations is a direct result of the international restraint imposed upon China as a result of the ignorence and imbecility of the late Manchu regime....The National Government which was rapidly, but surely strengthening itself in the face repeated insurrections, was causing serious apprehension on the part of the imperialistic powers, particularly China's jingistic neighbors, due to their fear of the early development of a new Asiatic Power, which might, conceivably, threaten their interests. These Powers are leaving no stones unturned in opposing China by secretly fomenting internal disturbances thereby hoping to cause China's disintegration. Now, with the attention of the entire nation being directed toward international affairs, it is high time for all counter-revolutionists who have been used as the imperialists' cat's-paws, to revert to the right and patriotic path by pledging their cooperation to both people and

Government. With an iron-will and determination to fight for her legitimate rights, China is bound to win an ultimate victory and obtain the abolition of the unequal treaties despite the adamant resistance of the interested Powers.

Apparently with a similar object of preventing any untoward occurrences, Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a further address at Nanking on Monday, April 13 urged the Chinese people to "extend every courtesy and consideration to foreign nationals within the limits of reciprocal equality after the abolition of exterritoriality. Incidents savoring of disrespect and insults against foreign nationals should be condemned. The Chinese people must demonstrate their ability to accord protection and treat foreign nationals on terms of equality." Continuing, Dr. Wang declared that foreign nationals would be accorded freedom of residence and trade throughout the Republic subject to Chinese laws and regulations "as soon as China is treated on terms of complete equality by the foreign Powers, namely not only the abolition of exterritoriality, but also the retrocession of the concessions and leased territories, withdrawal of foreign troops, garrisons, warships and merchantment from Chinese waters and territories. With these things returned to Chinese sovereignty, the Chinese people will have no further cause for anxiety and suspicion; Sino-foreign trade will prosper to the benefit of both parties."

In addition to the declarations of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. C. T. Wang, on the subject, Shao Yuan-chung, acting President of the Legislative Yuan, in an address at Nanking, on Tuesday, April 14, stated that the National Government "was unequivocally determined to bring about the abolition of exterritoriality by May 5." He urged the entire nation to rally to the support of the Government in striving for the realization of this, the foremost aspiration of the people. He pointed out that human progress was possible only through the preservation of permanent international peace and that nothing could be more conductive to peace and goodwill than mutual respect among nations. He therefore deplored the fact that the Powers still refused to treat China on the basis of absolute equality.

While dispatches from Washington (referred to elsewhere in this issue) indicate that the United States Government "is not seriously concerned" at the present political trend in China in respect to exterritoriality, *The China Press* on Tuesday printed a dispatch from its Peiping correspondent stating that Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, had announced his intention of proceeding to Nanking immediately. The dispatch claimed that Sir Miles will bring to Nanking the British Government's minimum counter-proposals for a "regional and gradual abolition of the consular-court system," the suggestion being that the entire country be divided into six main sections so as to facilitate the gradual taking over of jurisdiction over British subjects. Continuing, the dispatch stated,

> "The proposed five centers for the gradual abolition of Extraterritoriality are stated in foreign diplomatic circles to be Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Kowloon and Newchwang.
>
> "In practical operation, all cases involving British litigants living in such interior provinces as Szechwan and Hunan will be handled in Hankow; those in Manchuria, in Newchwang; those in South China, in Kowloon; those in North China, in Tientsin; and those in the Southeastern provinces, in Shanghai.
>
> "The new British proposals are further stated to have suggested that the system be abolished in Central China and Manchuria within five years; in North and South China within 10 years and in the Southeastern provinces of which Shanghai is the center within 15 years.
>
> "Following the abolition of the British Consular courts in Hankow, Tientsin, Newchwang and Kowloon, all cases involving British subjects in such places should be transferred to Shanghai which means practically that not until the abolition of the British Consular Court in Shanghai can the system of extraterritorially be said to have been abolished altogether.
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> "The belief is generally expressed in foreign circles that the British Government will insist upon the gradual and progressive method of abolition although the time limits as reported above might possibly be modified to meet the Chinese demands.
>
> "The American terms are reported to be somewhat similar to the British proposals but not quite as progressive."

NANKING WANTS SUGGESTIONS ON NEW CONSTITUTION

The Kuomintang Central Executive Committee at Nanking on April 11 issued a circular telegram to all branch party headquarters in various parts of the country asking that suggestions and recommendations regarding the proposed Provisional Constitution be sent to Nanking at once. The purpose of this move, according to a *Kuomin* telegram from Nanking, is to insure that the new constitution shall be as nearly flawless as possible. The telegram stated further that while a special committee had been appointed to prepare the draft, that the C. E. C. felt it necessary to consult public opinion for new ideas. In a further attempt to arouse public opinion as to the aims and purposes of the forthcoming National People's Convention, the Central Election Office at the Capital on April 11 also issued a number of slogans, the general sense of which were to center the people's attention on the meeting and its important functions.

Kuomintang branches in various parts of the country on April 12 observed the anniversary of the so-called "party purgation movement," of four years ago which resulted in the ousting of the Communists from the Kuomintang. Yu Yu-jen, president of the Control Yuan, in an address at Nanking, stated that shortly after the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, a number of sercet Communist documents were seized which disclosed plots for seizing the Party machinery and usurping the Party's power and prestige for the purpose of propagating red doctrines. Later a conference of Communist executive committee members was called by the Soviet Communist Adviser, Borodin, for the purpose of carrying out the plots. It was these disclosures which precipitated the movement for the suppression of the Communists which was launched by the Party on April 12, 1927. Tai Chi-tao, president of the Examination Yuan stated that in admitting the Communists to Party membership the Party executives had hoped to convert them to become true followers of the Three Principles, but instead they had tried to usurp the Party machinery. He said that the best way of stamping out the Red menace was to accelerate national reconstruction on the basis of the Three People's Principles.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the National State Council, who went to his native village of Fenghwa in Chekiang province for a rest two weeks ago is still in Hangchow, together with Madame Chiang. On April 11 he delivered an address before members of the Chekiang Party headquarters and provincial officials wherein he urged the provincial officials to concentrate their attention upon a few major reconstruction projects and thus assure their accomplishment. In Gen. Chiang's opinion the two major projects facing the province were a census of the population and a re-survey of the land. The system of "mutual-guarantees" should be adopted in order to stamp out banditry and general outlawry. In order to meet the expenses of the land-survey he recommended a loan of ten or twenty millions which he declared would be more than offset by the benefits accruing from the land-survey.

President and Madame Chiang planned to proceed to Nanking at the end of the present week.

According to a report published in *The China Press* (Shanghai) a total of 46,000 persons in the Shanghai

area are entitled to cast ballots in the poll for delegates to the National People's Convention. The balloting was scheduled to take place on April 17, 18, 19, and 20, the list of qualified electors being 80. These electors would be chosed by various groups including agricultural groups, public groups, commercial and educational bodies, vocational bodies, etc.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian administration and Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the National Military forces has announced his intention of attending the Convention. He will be accompanied on the trip to Nanking by the Panchan Lama, head of the Tibetan Government who is now traveling in China and arrived in Mukden on April 11.

Gen. Wu Tieh-chen, who is assisting in the organizing of Kuomintang Party branches in Manchuria, attended the inauguration of the Harbin Headquarters on April 7 and on the folowing day proceeded to Tsitsihar for the purpose of opening a branch in the Heilungkiang provincial capital. During his stay in Harbin, Gen. Wu delivered a number of lectures before the various schools on reconstruction affairs.

A number of Shansi military officials on April 6 went to Mukden for a further conference with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang regarding military funds. The party included Feng Pang-chi, Yang Yao-fang, Fu Tso-yi, Sun Chu, and Chow Tai. Two former Kuominchun generals, Sung Chieh-yuan and Chang Chi-chung, also went to Mukden for a conference with the Marshal.

A report by the *United Press* from Hankow on April 10 confirmed the earlier reports regarding dissension among the Red generals in Kiangsi, the report stating that Gen. Huang Kung-lo had been killed, the man responsible alleged to have been Gen. Pang Teh-huai.

A *Kuomin* report from Nanking on April 13 stated that major engagements between the Government forces and the Red bandits in southern Kiangsi were expected shortly, particularly in the vicinty of Kwangchang in southeastern Kiangsi where the leader Chu Teh has his headquarters. In Hupeh province Gen. Fan Shih-sheng claimed to have raided more than ten bandit headquarters, defeating and disarming more than 2,000 bandits.

The Control Yuan on April 12 announced that it had completed investigation of more than 400 impeachment cases and shortly would bring charges against some 80 government officials.

Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War and concurrently Bandit-Suppression commissioner for Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi and Fukien, announced on April 11 that the anti-red campaign in the districts south of the Yangtsze would be practically completed by May 5, the opening of the National People's Convention. He stated that the Communist leader Hu Lung had lost practically all his forces and that Gen. Ho had fled to Patung in Southwestern Hupeh.

Why Pick on Silver?

BY GEO W. MISSEMER

BARRELS of ink have been spread over acres of paper to blazon to the world the evil effects of the drop in the price of silver and even more ink has been used to discuss ways and means of bringing up the price. Yet when one examines the prices of the world's chief raw products, and particularly the metals, one finds that there has been nothing exceptional about silver. Leaving out of account daily fluctuations, the price of silver expressed in terms of gold is roughly half of what it was two years ago. Now, it so happens that such is also the case with some of the world's principal raw products. To take so prominent an example as coffee, which is one of the four principal imports into the United States, the price of Brazils, (the principal crop) is now considerably less than half of what it was two years ago. A table of prices of the major Latin-American export commodities issued recently by the U. S. Department of Commerce shows that in the period from January 1929 to February, 1931 (here all prices are in U. S. Currency) copper had dropped to 9.63 cents per pound from 16.75 cents, cattle hides from $24.13 to $12 per hundred pounds, carpet wools from $34 to $11 per 100 pounds, cotton from $19.95 to 10.45 per 100 pounds, rubber from $19.75 to $10.75 per 100 pounds, wheat from $1.07 to $0.46 per bushel and corn from $0.97 to $0.28 per bushel. Tin had fallen in Bolivia from $49.63 per 100 pounds to $25.25 It will thus be seen that the drop in prices has been roughly fifty per cent and that is also the approximate percentage by which silver values have fallen. In other words, the prices of these commodities taken at their origin, without adding freight and other shipping expenses, work out in silver at about the same price now as they did two years ago. It is their prices in gold that have fluctuated, and not in silver.

Silver Prices More Stable than Gold Prices

Explain it as you will, the fact is, as residents in China who have lived here for a decade or more will have realized from their own experience, the prices of the world's major raw products have been more stable worked out in silver money than they have been in gold. Years ago there used to be an eccentric lecturer in America by the name of "Citizen" George Francis Train, who argued that prices of wheat and silver practically always went up and down together. Recent experiences show that the prices of many articles keep in tune better with gold than with silver. Those who were in China in the post-war period will remember when the Mexican dollar was actually worth more than a gold dollar, but that didn't mean that there was any particular drop in the price of living here. When one wanted to buy something abroad with the "good" exchange one found that the major raw products from gold standard countries were so high in price that they cost in Mex. just about the same as they did when silver was low. H. Parker Willis, at present editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, and formerly prominent in banking circles in the Philippine Islands, in an article on "Silver" in *The New Republic* says: "Contrary to current superstition, silver, up to about 1916, had been for nearly a generation more stable than gold." Old residents of Shanghai, or other parts of China, will have experienced the further fact that since that date, although the *price* of silver had fluctuated greatly, the *buying power* of the silver as regards staple raw products has remained very stable, and this has been true whether the Mexican dollar was worth more than a gold dollar, as was case a little over a decade ago, or now, when it is worth less than twenty-five American cents.

To refer back again to Mr. Willis's article in *The New Republic*, "There is nothing peculiar about the status of silver; and therefore no reason to do anything about its value."

How to Make Business Boom

Now the writer is going to make an absolutely impudent suggestion. First of all let it be understood that gold and silver are just commodities. To a Chinese, it is the gold that is dear. To an American it is the silver that is cheap. If there is a "corner" of any commodity that the world needs the price of that commodity goes up. Now the plain fact is that America and France between them have a "corner" on gold. The natural result is that, worked out in terms of siver, of wheat or coffee, or tin, or any of a dozen other world-wide raw commodities, gold has become "dear," for the evident fact is that if the price of the commodities goes down it takes so much more of them to buy a unit of gold. Now, if America and France would both begin handing out gold pieces piecemeal to the individual poor and needy of the world, (there wouldn't be so much for each even at that,) the world-wide industrial depression would be solved forthwith and there would be such an era of buying, production and good-will as the world hasn't seen for many a generation.

You would then not hear anything more about the price of silver being cheap, because of over-production, because it is a by-product of copper and lead, or because of those many other reasons which have been given as explaining the greatly increased ratio of values between silver and gold. As a matter of fact figures given by independent economists show that the relative production of gold and silver in recent years has been much the same as it has been for years.

Head of Bank of England Visiting in America

Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States, gave a luncheon in honor of Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England, and Andrew W. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, D. C., April 6. Plans are being made for a conference in Washington between Mr. Mellon, Mr. Norman and Eugene Meyer, the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. It is stated in Wall Street that the visit has been made to discuss such matters as the mal-administration of the world's gold supply and the depressed price of silver and their effects on world trade. It is emphasized that the visit is in no way connected with any agreement on the subject of debt payments.

Reconstruction Problems in China

BY TAM SAI FAN 譚世勳

FOLLOWING the collapse of the Northern rebels, the most important task now in the hands of the leaders of China is undoubtedly the reconstruction of the country. Millions of post-war sufferers are in urgent need of the assistance that a responsible government is expected to render. A huge number of soldiers need to be disbanded in order to cut down the enormous military expenditure. Preventive methods must be worked out to stem the tide of communism that is flooding certain parts of the country. All this indicates the necessity for creating jobs for the millions, as peace and order usually obtain where people are busily kept at work. In the People's Conference scheduled to take place on May 5, this important question of national reconstruction will form a subject for thorough discussion, and it is not so easy to determine what sort of reconstruction will fit China best.

Material Reconstruction

In the minds of those who have had a Western education and have seen enough of the dazzling material civilization, it is generally supposed that China, in order to obtain an equal footing in the family of nations, must be reconstructed on a foundation similar to that of Europe and America, must follow the path trodden by the first class Powers of the world, and must be modernized in a fashion conforming to the standard of a white man. These people are both right and wrong. Let us discuss material civilization in a later paragraph. Here we are only concerned with the cost of material construction. The slump of silver has practically frustrated every attempt of reconstruction in countries using silver, for reconstruction of a great nation like China on a material basis needs a tremendous lot of machinery, the value of which when expressed in silver is twice as much as it was a year ago. Granted that very soon China may go on a gold standard as recommended by the Kemmerer Commission, the lack of substantial gold coins in circulation would give little prestige to the depressed silver in the country, and China being a debtor nation is not in a position to establish a very sound credit in foreign financial centres. If we borrow money under such terms as those accepted by the rulers of backward countries in Africa and Asia, we had better remain where we are and content ourselves with "backwardness" and watch what benefit material civilization has contributed to mankind.

Those who advocate the modernization of China on a Western pattern have in mind an idea that even though China has to pay a little higher price for material civilization now, it is still worthwhile to have it, for China would gain in point of time. What the Europeans and Americans have achieved in the long period of 150 years, China could probably accomplish in 50 years, as she can profit by experience and take the way of a short cut. In this they are right, but to what end?

There is no questioning the fact that China can attain to a high degree of industrialization within a reasonable length of time, but by doing so, is China taking a short cut to the destination of unemployment? The world has already been burdened with issues arising from the industrial revolution, and one more problem of unemployment for China would necessarily be a matter of still more concern. For China herself, she will have this question to ask: Why couldn't our fathers see the impracticability of the industrial system when they first sowed this seed of disaster for us?

Material Civilivation

The advocates of material civilization would like to remind the world what wonders have been performed by scientific discoveries, how much more mankind has been benefitted by the industrial system, and what more prospects there are in store for further development. They are right. Let us take it for granted that science is all mighty. Let us all agree on the point that science has made possible the conquering of distance, the adoption of quantity production system, the acquisition of human comfort at a low cost, and the accomplishment of numerous other things. The world has been brought very close together, the owners of machinery have amassed enormous wealth, people are enjoying their radio music and talkies, cities are made much more clean by the sanitary methods of modern times, and mass education can move wheels of high velocity. Men with common sense will hardly entertain any doubt over the immense good that science has brought to the present generation.

However, there are always two sides to a question. While the world is now very close together, there have arisen many international prejudices and conflicts, and the wars during the last 50 years have cost much more in human lives and money. In ordinary social intercourse, if one man does not like another they stop seeing each other. Why should we bring enemies together face to face?

The quantity production system has certainly enriched the machinery owners, commonly called capiatlists, but the enrichment of the few does not compensate the suffering of the mass. Also the aggrandizement of a few industrial nations, at the expense of a number of materially undeveloped nations of the Earth, is bitterly condemned as an act of imperialism which is against humanity and morally indefensible. Granted that life is much more enjoyable in an industrial land by reason of short working hours and high wages, this has the effect of encouraging idleness and reckless expenditure, and when a man is out of a job he does not care to work for long hours nor does he feel comfortable by cutting down expenses. The system of short working hours and high wages, it will be remembered, is not solely designed for ideal humanity but principally for the purpose of giving the employees more time to spend their money in consuming the products of the industrial system.

The broadcasting of radio music is undoubtedly the highest amusement in a cultured life, but just imagine how a man would feel when he hears a piece of orchestra music broadcasted to his hungry family by radio. When a man is out of employment and has a family burden on his shoulders, what fun can he derive from radio music? Furthermore, music was not an unknown thing before the advent of the industrial era and not every one needs the same kind of music to amuse himself.

The Turning Point

Western material civilization has now probably reached a turning point where the law of diminishing returns sets in. Overproduction has had its price, a price that might be too high for mankind one day when the economic difference of the industrialized nations cannot be adjusted and an appeal to arms is necessary. One more World War would probably put an end to civilization.

In this connection, it is interesting to observe that imperialism was at the peak of its glory in the years preceding the World War, and then imperialism succeeded only in dominating the backward peoples not in killing them all. Now that imperialism is gradually fading out for numerous reasons, this will give the Chinese time to think over carefully which course they should take.

As a nation, China should not only concern herself with the prosperity of the present generation, but due consideration must be given to some fundamental plans mapped out for the welfare of the coming generations. It is against the principle of parental love if we leave our children to bear the fruit of unemployment. Unemployment is the natural outcome of industrialization, the machinery having taken the place of people. In the days of Karl Marx there were signs of a serious social revolution out of the industrial system, and the present situation is just the inevitable result of men having been subjected to machinery. Whether or not the industrialized nations will finally break down some of their machinery in order to give employment to their people is beyond the scope of this topic, and the Chinese are only interested in determining if they should adopt a policy that has been demonstrated to be rather unsound.

In industrialized countries the people are converted to the belief that they should do little work and earn more money. This theory fits into the mind of all peoples, and the Chinese are no exception although they have been known as the most capable of hard working. If once this theory creeps into the Chinese mind and China drifts toward industrialization, the writer does not like to foretell what will happen 50 years from today, but a simple Chinese saying will hold good: "If you plant the seeds of melons you will get melons, and if you plant the seeds of fruits you will get fruits."

From the standpoint of international cooperation the industrialized nations benefit only for the present by selling machinery to China, but if China will stand on her own feet in the field of production, then she will have to find an outlet for her surplus goods or at least she will supply the entire needs of her own people.

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Suppressing the Bandits in West Honan

(Special Correspondence)

Kaifeng, Honan, April 9

According to persons who have recently arrived from Sunghsien in West Honan, a bandit ringleader named Li Shu-chieh, with about 2,000 men, is creating disturbances in that region. He calls his troops the "Red Army." The people are compelled to hide in the high mountains to save themselves by eating the tree leaves and the grass roots. During the past few years, Sunghsien had been disturbed by the Chienkuochun, under the command of General Fan Chung-hsiu; the Kuominchun, under command of General Feng Yu-hsiang; and the bandits, under the command of Kuo Shih-fa and Tsuei Er-tan.

Hulutao, a noted bandit stronghold in West Honan situated on the Chiahsien, Yunan, Yuchow and Tengleng borders, was captured by the 20th route army, under command of General Chang Fang, on March 16. About 750 bandits were killed and several hundred captives saved. Hulutao is surrounded by high mountains. It is easy to hold but very hard to by attack from the outside. Around and within it, innumerable tunnels, which are connected with one another, have been dug. The bandits hide themselves in the deep tunnels when the government troops are too strong to be attacked. The inhabitants there depend entirely upon looting to maintain their living. The women never weave and the men never farm. At the time of fighting, they come down from the high mountains to loot in South and West Honan, and even in Shansi, Shensi and Chihli. At the beginning of the Republic, their ringleader was Chen-Ta, who was a horse-shoe maker, a native of Chihli. From then on, their ringleaders had beed changed several times. The military authorities have also on various occasions drawn recruits among the bandits.

The remnants of the bandits, under Tsui Er-tan and Wei Kuo-chu, who were beaten in Chiahsien, Tengfeng and Linju in West Honan, by the 20th route army, under command of General Chang Fang, have now fled into the Sunghsien and Iyang regions to create disturbances. Besides ordering General Sung Tien-tsai, Commandant of the 75th division, to suppress them, Geneal Chang himself is also going there to direct the troops in the very near future.

The Bones of Starved Captives

A big lot of human bones was discovered when Gourd Case was taken by Government troops. According to the natives, these dead bones were those of captives who had no money to save themselves and were left to starve to death. All the tunnels have been filled up by the government troops, in order to suppress the bandits, at their base. General Chang Fang suggests also that a new district may be established there.

The 11th route army, under command of General Liu Chen-hua, now stationed at Sin-hsiang, at the junction of the Ping-han and Tao-ching railways, will soon be moved towards Huang-chuan, Kushih and Shangcheng in south Honan to suppress the the Communist bandits.

General Chi Hung-chang, commandant of the 22nd route army, is now at Huang-chaun and Kushih in South Honan in order to suppress the active Communists. According to General Chi, the number of the Communists there is now over 40,000 with an equal number of rifles. They have also several thousand artillery pieces and machine guns. According to General Chi, General Liu Cheng-hua, pacification commisioner for Honan-Shansi-Shensi borders, and General Li Ming-chung, pacification commissioner for the Hupeh-Anhuei-Kiangsu borders, will all concontrate their army there with the object of suppressing the Communists.

As General Li Yun-hang, commandant of the 53rd division, has been ordered to move towards South Honan, the six districts (hsien), Neihung, Hsunhsien, Fengchiu, Yentsin, Huahsien and Yangwu in North Honan, which were General Li's garrison field, are now assigned to General Liu Chen-hua, pacification commissioner for Honan-Shansi-Shensi. General Liu is going to have a conference with the magistrates and the local gentries of the six districts on the 12th instant.

The Nanking Central Government has assigned Li Ching-tsai, education commissioner of the province, Liu Chi-hsueh, former president of the Honan University, Chang Ting-siu, chief secretary to the Provincial Government, and Chen Pan-ling, executive committee of the Provincial Kuomintang, to be elected as the Kuomintang representatives of the province to attend the People's Conference.

General Liu Chih, chairman of the province, who went to East Honan to investigate the political, party and educational conditions some days ago, returned to the city on the 8th inst. General Hu Tsung-nan, commandant of the First division, came with him.

The 21st division, under command of General Wan Tien-Tsun, formerly General Wan Hsuan-tsai's men, has been ordered to move towards Kihsien, Suichow, Ningling, Luyi, Checheng, Yungcheng and Hsiayi in East Honan. Some new military officers are appointed by General Liu Chih, chairman of the province, to help General Wan in the military affairs.

In order to prepare his soldiers to make an independent living in the future, after being disbanded, General Chang Fang, commandant of the 20th route army, is now preparing to establish a big factory at Loyang to train them in industry.

General Chiang Ting-wen, commandant of the 9th division, has been appointed garrison commander of the Lunghai line, by General Liu Chih, chief director of the Kaifeng acting Generaliassino's headquarters and concurrently chairman of the province.

Cheng Tien-fang, inspecter of the Central Kuomintang, who arrived here middle of last month to inspect political and party affairs in the province, returned to Nanking recently in the same train with General Liu. Mr. Cheng had been here in the province for more than 20 days, and visited several of the main towns, among them Chengchow, Loyang and Hsuchang.

General Hu Tsueng-nan, commandant of the First division, who went to Chengchow with General Chu Pei-teh and a committee of the State Council to inspect troops, has returned to the city.

According to the educational authorities, Chang Chung-lu, former acting president of the Honan University, will be appointed president of the Tsiao-tso Mining College, north of the Yellow River.

British Boxer Indemnity Trustees Hold First Meeting at Nanking

The first formal meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Boxer Indemnity was held in Nanking April 8. Sir William Hornell, Vice-Chancellor of the Hongkong University, was elected Vice-Chairman of the Board; Wong Hanliang, Vice-Minister of Railways, secretary; and Tseng Yung-fu, treasurer.

The terms of office of the various members were decided by lot as follows:—Chu Chia-hua, Wang Han-liang, Taeng Yang-fu, N. S. Brown, and W. H. Donald—3 years. Li Shu-hua, Tseng Yung-fu, Yeh Kung-chao, Cheng Ching-chun, and Kenneth Cantlie—2 years. Wang Chia-tseng, Soong Tse-liang, Chen Chi-tsai, Calder Marshall and W. W. Hornell—1 year.

Dr. Alfred Sze Gets Instructions Regarding London Purchasing Commission

In connection with the British Boxer Indemnity Refund the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking has wired to Dr. Alfred Sze, Minister at London, to prepare immediately for the formal establishment of the London Purchasing Commission. Members of the London Purchasing Commission include: Dr. Alfred Sze, Minister at London, Chen Peh-chuang, representative of the Ministry of Railways, Sir Arthur Balfour, Sir Basil Blackett, W. T. Charter and Sir Ralph Wedgewood. A sum amounting to £3,700,000, deposited in the banks in London, is now available for disbursement and purchases. Orders for new railway rolling-stock will be placed immediately with British manufacturers.

Feng Yu-hsiang Reported to Have Left Fengyang in Disguise

Recent Taiyuan dispatches reported that on the arrival of the Shansi troops under Yang Shao-er in Fengyang, Feng Yu-hsiang, riding a donkey, effected his exit from the city in the dead of the night April 6, while the former magistrate and chief of the public safety bureau, detained by the Kuominchun, were restored to liberty. Another report stated that two companies of troops under Yang Shoer arrived in Fengyang, while the Kuominchun troops effected their safe retreat. Feng Yu-hsiang was reported as having departed for the south, his whereabouts being unknown.

China Holds Its First Journalism Week

BY CHARLES C. S. WANG

WHAT in America generally is called "Journalism Week", an institution popularized, if not originated, by Dr. Walter Williams, then dean of the school of Journalism, now also president of the University of Missouri, had a following recently in China. For fully four days, April 1 to 4, the Yenching University at Peiping, formerly Peking, through its department of journalism, were hosts to a large number of persons academically or professionally interested in journalism, including 35 active newspapermen and women representing newspapers and news agencies covering not only China but also America and Europe, in addition to a score or more middle school student journalists in Peiping, and Tientsin, and whose work the Yenching University faculty of journalism would be glad to help to encourage and improve, besides giving regular instruction in the university to its own students of advanced standing. Students majoring in journalism in the university were largely responsible for the successful outcome of the gathering, senior students, assisted by the juniors and others, carrying through the labor in arranging for the program of the sessions, lodging and transportation of out-of-town delegates, reception and entertainment of visitors, recording and pubicity.

The proceedings of the "week" were open to the public, and many other teachers and students of the University attended some of the sessions and discussions in common with students in journalism.

During the "week", there was an exhibition of various collections and types of publications, including some of the early days when they were still bound in book form. The *Peking Gazette*, believed to be a publication dated some centuries ago, naturally found a prominent place. "Mosquito", "big", and other samples of publications were shown. The middle school publications had a stand of their own. Scores of periodicals edited by the different offices and departments of Yenching University attracted no little attention, many of its own members, staff and students, being ignorant of their numerous productions until displayed before their eyes. Magazine covers of modern Chinese printing houses featuring pretty women in colors almost natural, stood quite in contrast to the earlier attempts in newspaper production. Besides Chinese, of course, there were also on exhibit newspapers and magazines from as many countries as are perhaps represented by the nationals resident in Peiping.

The activities of the "week" ended with a reception and tiffin given by Yenching University. Dr. Howard S. Galt, acting president of the University, assisted by Vernon Nash and Hin Wong, members of the faculty in journalism, received the guests. Dr. Y. P. Mei, director of studies, presided at the tiffin. Guests speaking after the tiffin included Chow Kuo Hsien, formerly Chinese consul-general in Canada, and a son-in-law of the late Liang Chi Chao, one of the earliest journalists of the modern school.

While no formal proposal of any kind was expected during the "journalism week", which was intended for the time being only for the discussion of subjects mutually helpful and interesting to active journalists and newspaper publishers, a number of suggestions was heard, these including a desire that the "week"as just held should be an annual affair. Quite a number of local journalists would like to see some action taken to see whether or not that there is a possibility of China sending a delegation to attend the Press Congress of the World to be held in Mexico, beginning August 10, with Dr. Walter Williams as honorary president, and Frank L. Martin, associate dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri as convention chairman, who has just sent an invitation to the department of journalism in Yenching to be present. Some have gone so far as to suggest that, since Dean Martin will be in Yenching, 1932-1933 as an exchange professor, it may be wise that he should be invited to remain longer and perhaps assist the authorities in Peiping, who are to promote an exposition in 1933, in order to arrange for an international press conference like the Press Congress of the World here.

Many Speakers

The first speaker of the first session of journalism week was Kwan Yi-hsien, president of the *Shih Wen News Agency*, Peiping, speaking on "The Business Side of Newspaper Publishing." Mr. Kwan stressed the importance of economic independence of a newspaper. In order to make a paper pay, scientific management must be adopted to the fullest extent, concluded the speaker.

D. S. Bess, Peiping editor of the *United Press*, who returned from a trip to the United States recently, spoke on "American Interest in Chinese News." According to Mr. Bess, there are three things that Americans were not interested in with regard to China. They were Chinese politics, stories about banditry, and the problem of extraterritoriality. What America was interested in most in connection with China was, according the speaker, international news from China, general social improvement and human interest stories.

Chen Po-sheng, editor of the Peiping *Chen Pao*, spoke on "What Should Be Done To Improve The Chinese Press." According to Mr. Chen, the contents should be well-balanced and news selected on a sceintific basis; make-up should be artistic; more attention should be paid to social news; and each newspaper should have a well conducted "morgue" or library.

Shen Chung-fang, correspondent of the *Sin Wen Pao* of Shanghai, recounted his experiences as a war correspondent during the Shansi-Nanking War in an interesting fashion He told the future journalists of the difficulties of sending news despatches from the front.

Edward Bing-Shuey Lee spoke on "China's Lack of International Publicity." (See next page).

Speaking on "The Training of Chinese Journalists," Mr. Sun Chi-yi of the Peiping *Chen Pao* stressed the need of a broad and general knowledge for a journalist and he laid particular stress on ethical conduct for aspiring newspapermen.

That the foreign language newspaper is like a cultural bridge over which ideas of peoples may freely cross and intermingle was the gist of the talk given by Edward W. Hunter, correspondent of *The New York Sun* in China, on the subject of "The Foreign Language-Press Around the World." Mr. Hunter said that there were two broad divisions of foreign-language newspapers, including foreign papers in a foreign language and native papers in a foreign language. He believed that foreign-language newspapers appealed to a higher-class clientele on the whole. He also pointed out that British newspapers were famous the world over for their editorials and the American for their news. The British newspapers in China, for instance, were the most widely quoted.

Literary Features

Love affairs, features of humor, debates or arguments, human interest stories and subjects pertaining to general knowledge are the five categories of subjects that hold the interest of the average reader, according to Chang Henshui of the Peiping *Shih Chieh Jih Pao*, who spoke on "The Work of a Literary Editor on a Chinese Newspaper." In order to make the literary supplement of a newspaper a success, it must be timely, featured subjects must be lively, presentation must be clear, the make-up must be artistic.

In tracing the origin of the word "pao," which literally means newspaper in English, Hsu Ling-hsiao of the Tientsin *Ta Kung Pao* said that it began in the early days in the Tsing Dynasty when literary examinations were in vogue, certain people earned their living just by getting the names of the successful candidates and sending the happy news to their home towns. In the opinion of the speaker, there was not a single real newspaper in the sense of the word "newspaper" before the year A. D. 1,000, for papers in those days were merely papers of opinions with little news.

On the subject of "The Pictorial Press in China," Fu Yuntse of the Peiping *Ching Pao* said that the first pictorial in China was published in 1880 with pictures mostly of ghosts from the stories of *Liao Tsai*, a Chinese novel. In conlcusion, the speaker said that wooden block printing, lithography and copper blocks are the three stages of pictorials from the standpoint of its mechancial improvement.

That China's greatest need today is to enlighten the people with well-balanced public opinion and that China's future lies to a great extent in the efforts of the journalists was emphatically stressed by H.J. Timperly, correspondent of the *Mancheter Guardian* in Peiping, Three reasons were mentioned by the speaker why Chinese newspapers had failed to keep pace with the Japanese papers in its progress. They were: (1) China's high illiterary; (2) vastness of China's territory; and (3) the backwardness of China's industrialization, which limited thefield of advertising. The Chinese press has also, in the opinion of the

(*Continued on page 238*)

China's Lack of International Publicity

BY EDWARD BING-SHUEY LEE 李炳瑞

The following is part of an address delivered on April 2 at Yenching University in connection with the "Journalism Week" programme:

IT is only within recent years that publicity in China has assumed an organized aspect and newspapers and agencies are springing up all over the country. It was due to a great extent to organized publicity that the Nationalists succeeded so admirably in their Northern Expedition when they started out from Canton only a few years ago, for paper bullets in the form of pamphlets and slogans proved more formidable than lead bullets. The National Government emphasizes publicity for it feels that the salvation of the country lies in reaching the hearts of the masses through the printed word.

Weak in International Publicity

In the field of international publicity China is especially weak, for she does not nav. the means of expressing her national views to the outside world through the medium of a well-organized agency with branch offices in every nook and corner of the globe and has to depend upon foreign news agencies. In other words, China's publicity is more or less controlled by foreign news agencies such as *Reuter*, the *United Press*, the *Associated Press*, *Transocean*, etc. and by special correspondents stationed by the leading dailies of Great Britain, Ameri a, Japan and other countries. Most of these men or women during their stay in China have learnt to appreciate the characteristics of the people of this country and try to dig down to the bottom of things in order to get the whole truth before they send out any cables abroad, but this cannot be said of everyone, for there are a few who attempt to seek notoriety by deliberate mispresentation of the Government and of actual conditions in the country. I have no desire to belittle the good work of the foreign correspondents in China, but in the effort to make scoops, the situation may be exaggerated a bit, and the headline writers on the receiving end in America or Europe, as the case may be, further aggravate the exaggerated reports by writing hair-rasing headlines in the effort to satisfy the public craving for excitement and sensationalism, especially when distance lends enchantment.

Interviews with Private Persons

Apart from cables and feature articles written by special correspondents in China, conditions in this country are revealed to the public in American and Europe by private individuals. These foreign personages who give press interviews on the situation in China include missionaries who are either intensely sympathetic with everything Chinese or exaggerate conditions among the more unfortunate classes so as to excite pity for the "poor heathens;" educationalists who tell in glowing terms of ancient Chinese civilization and philosophy and of the good work which the foreign institutions are doing in China; business men who enthusiastically dwell upon the great opportunities for trade in China and at the same time view China's struggle for the abolition of extra-territoriality with misgivings, foreign officials discharged from the Chinese Government service who seek every opportunity to vent their wrath on the young returned students who take their jobs and brand every legitimate aspiration of the Chinese people for national sovereignty as the work of paid Bolshevik agitators; travellers whose impressions of China are gained by contacts with the station coolies, the rickshaw men, the hurried trips here and there, and conversations with whoever they chance to run into; propagandists who represent "diehard" interests and attempt to paint everything as black as possible in order to prevent China from abolishing extraterritoriality; and last but not least, people who do not belong to any of the abovementioned categories but who pose as authorities on China upon their return to their own countries.

Lectures and Special Articles

Besides personal opinions expressed through the medium of interviews with the press; China is portrayed to the world public by means of lectures, special articles appearing in periodicals and magazines and books dealing with the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of China.

But the average man-in-the-street in the leading countries of the world has a very wrong conception of China and the Chinese people. It is not to be wondered at, for their minds are fed by sensational novels depicting the Chinese as mysterious and scheming individuals with an insatiable desire for smoking opium in hidden dens, an uncontrollable delight in kidnapping white girls, and an iniquitous cunning for committing foul murders. The movie productions which form the medium of education or perhaps of entertainment for millions are no better than the novels in the interpretation of Chinese life and characteristics. Motion pictures which portray the Chinese people unfavorably are constantly protested against through the proper legal channels by Chinese students and merchants residing abroad, but very little has been done to counteract the cheap novels and hair-raising serial stories.

It is mainly through the lack of effective publicity on the part of China that there is so much misunderstanding of the actual conditions and why the Chinese point of view has failed to reach the average man-in-the-street abroad. It is true that the Legations and Consulates situated in the various countries give out statements from time to time on the current Chinese situation, that periodicals in foreign languages are being run by Chinese students in order to give the Chinese point of view, and that Chinese individuals often give public lectures, write articles and even books on China, but taken in a broad sense, these efforts appear as ripples on a sea.

Diplomacy and Publicity Go Hand in Hand

That diplomacy and publicity go hand in hand is well demonstrated by the Tsinan case of 1928 and the Russo-Chinese incident of 1929, which is still unsettled at the moment. It is a well-known fact that when the Japanese bombarded the defenseless city of Tsinan they destroyed the Chinese wireless station, so they were able to get their side of the story abroad before the Chinese were able to do so. China had practically no means of sending news of the incident to the outside world except through the good graces of the foreign correspondents and agencies, and when the Nationalist Government sent her appeal to the League of Nations to convene a meeting, no notice was taken, although it is said that the Secretariat had sent out a circular to all the members of the Council. Again, the case of the Sino-Russian dispute over the Eastern Railway incident, the press of the world did not cry in unison over the guilt of Russia in disseminating communist propaganda but many papers placed the whole blame upon China. To some extent this is due to the fact that Russia has a better system of international publicity.

During the last few years the National Government has done much in the way of establishing radio stations all over the country both for transmitting the voice and messages in code. For some time radio engineers have been planning a huge radio station that could transmit the human voice over thousands of miles, and the recent establishment of the station at Chenju near Shanghai will help to make the views of the leaders of China known to the radio-enthusiasts in other parts of the world. Apart from the construction of the powerful radio broadcasting station at Chenju, the Chinese Government Radio Administion established a large transmitting station for transmitting commercial messages to America and Europe by way of Manila and has been operating successfully for almost two years.

"Kuo Min's" Arrangements

Taking advantage of the radiogram trans-oceanic and trans-continental service of the Chinese Government Radio Administration, the *Kuo Min* News Agency, with headquarters at Shanghai, came to an understanding with the *United Press* for the transmission of Chinese news to the United States and with the *Transocean* for carrying news about China to Europe. As a result of this arrangement more news from China has been enabled to reach America and Europe while more foreign news is now accessible to the Chinese papers. This is, of course, only a makeshift arrangement until such time as China herself can establish her own world-wide news service.

Proposed World-Wide Service

I propose that the following points should be observed in the establishment of a world-wide Chinese news agency:—

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Gandhi Now Negotiating with Moslems

Following the Viceroy's recent conversations with the Moslem leaders at New Delhi Mr. Gandhi appealed to the latter to draw up a full statement of the safeguards for minorities which they require. The Moslems at their meetings demanded separate electorates and a 33-1/3 per cent. representation in the Federal Legislature. Some of the Moslems also declared that they could not tolerate the army being in the charge of a Hindu Central Government.

In his presidential address on April 11, to the convocation of the Nationalist University, which he founded in 1920, Gandhi dwelt on the need of simplicity in the lives of public workers. He advised them therefore to dispense with motorcars and move on foot. But, he said, they might use airplanes in cases of necessity.

Mr. Gandhi lectured the financial Pandits attending the opening session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce at New Delhi April 7. He said the Federation leaders could not capture Congress by means of a purse but by a greater sacrifice for the masses.

New Press Law Is Promulgated at New Delhi

Publication of statements likely to promote unfriendly relations between the Government of India and foreign states will henceforth be punished with up to two years' imprisonment of a fine, or both, under a new Ordinance promulgated at New Delhi April 6.

A *Reuter* message intimates that ex-King Amanullah of Afghanistan is the cause of this Ordinance, which is primarily intended to consolidate friendly relations with Nadir Shah of Afghanistan. Some time ago Amanullah sent a letter from Italy which was published in the press of the North West Frontier Province and the Punjab. The letter drew a spirited reply from Nadir Shah's semi-official newspaper.

The rumors that ex-King Amanullah of Afghanistan had left Italy to try to regain his throne are explained by the fact that he sailed from Naples on April 5 for Jedda. It is now stated that he merely went to Jedda to undertake a pilgrimage to Mecca.

"The political situation in India is none of my business," said Douglas Fairbanks, before leaving Bombay for England last week. "Nevertheless," he added, "I have the greatest admiration for the work which Englishmen in India have accomplished, and Lord Irwin in particular, with whom I had a long talk in Dehli. He is a very fine man."

Attempt to Wreck the Delhi Express

A daring attempt was made to wreck the Delhi express near Lalru, on the North-Western railway, April 6. Several rails had been removed. The Indian driver applied his brakes just in time to avert a big disaster. The engine was overturned and six coaches were derailed. Several passengers were slightly injured. Special significance was attached to the attempt on the train as the annual migration of the Government of India to Simla, owing to the hot weather, takes places about this time.

A skirmish between Burmese rebels and the police in Lower Burma occurred recently on the border of the Tharrawadoy and Insein districts. One police sepoy was killed and one sub-inspector and a sepoy were wounded.

Magistrate Shot While Visiting School Exhibition

James Peddie, a district magistrate, was shot by an unknown person at Midnapore April 7 and taken to hospital suffering from five serious bullet wounds. He died the following day. Mr. Peddie was shot while visiting an educational exhibition at a local school.

Indian Chamber Opposes Efforts to Maintain Value of the Rupee

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce has passed a resolution demanding the cessation of further Government efforts to maintain the value of the rupee at eighteen pence. Sir George Schuster, the Finance member of the Government of India, defending the Government's policy, expressed amazement at the change in Indian commercial opinion, which now urged the Government to allow exchange to drift. Sir George said chaos like that in China would ensue from any attempt to juggle with exchange.

Artificial Silk to be Gradually Eliminated

A committee recently appointed by the Mill-owner's Association in Bombay to regulate the nature and extent of the use of artificial silk yarn has passed a resolution endorsing the arrangement betweent Gandhi and certain mill-owners whereby the use of artificial silk yarn will be gradually eliminated so that its use will cease altogether by August 15.

Many startling facts are expected to be revealed on the publication, at the end of May, of the report of the Royal Commission on Labor in India, according to the *Daily Herald*. The report deals with the conditions under which the workers live; the recruitment of Labor; their welfare, safety and compensation; and special attention is given to health questions.

Bandits Kill Land-owners on Train

Three bandits who boarded a train at Mymeningh, Bengal, on the night of April 11, attacked three land-owners who were passengers, shooting them with revolvers. They then robbed them of ten thousand rupees. As the train slowed down they jumped off and escaped in the darkness. One of the landowners was killed, the second is in hospital, while the other was slightly injured.

Child Marriages to be Barred

Child marriages are to be prohibited in the state of Kathiuwar after May 1, according to a law passed by the State Legislature April 10.

Gandhi in a Despondent Mood

Gandhi appears to be rather despondent in regard to the permanency of peace in India, according to a recent telegram from Ahmedabad. Addressing the first batch of the volunteers whom he led to Dandi to break the salt law last year, he declared: "I try my utmost for permanent peace, but find nature against us." He urged the volunteers to be ready to act in "the forefront of the fight," but added that he would make a final decision after seeing the new viceroy, Viscount Willingdon, at Bombay.

Dr. Pettus Named Head of California College in China

Dr. William B. Pettus, principal of the North China Union Language School, was elected president of the California College in China, (which is situated at Peiping) at a meeting of the board of trustees held in Los Angeles last month. Dr. Pettus was a recent visitor to Shanghai and has returned to Peiping. Dr. Pettus for many years was connected with the North China Language School.

Dr. Russell M. Story, head of the department of political science of Pomona College, Pomona, California, who was elected a visiting professor of said institution, is expected to arrive here shortly enroute to Peiping.

At the election of the executive committee of the college, held in Los Angeles last month, General David P. Barrows was elected president; Harry Chandler, publisher of the *Los Angeles Times*, vice president; J. Harold Dollar, vice president; Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, vice president; Page Monteagel, secretary, and A. G. Beaman, assistant secretary.

Soviets at Work Making Bolsheviks Out of Mongolian Buddhists

Active "missionary" work is being carried on by Soviet agents in Outer Mongolia in order to convert the Mongolians from Buddhism to Bolshevism, according to a series of articles contributed by Mikhail Rosenfeld, correspondent of *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, the organ of the Union of Communist Youth. Russian trade is pushing out Chinese in Mongolia, according to the writer, who sees another blow at the Chinese trader in the fact that the members of the Mongolian Revolutionary Party are bound to wear plain blue "khalats," or robes, and to abstain from purchasing the more richly decorated garments which the Chinese merchants offer for sale.

Wing On Cotton Firm Protests Against Szechuen Likin

The Shanghai Municipal Chamber of Commerce on behalf of the Wing On Cotton Mill Ltd., last week petitioned the Ministry of Finance and General Liu Wen-hui at Chungking on the subject of likin collections on cotton cloth transported from Shanghai to Szechwan. According to reports submitted by the company, its shipments into Szechwan, for which duty had been paid in Shanghai, have been subject to payment of likin at Chungking. The military authorities at Chungking are ignoring this fact and have forcibly detained the cargo until the likin is paid, thus causing heavy losses to the Company.

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XIV

RADICALS

In this lesson we will introduce the student to five new radicals. Lessons XII and XIII included the ten most frequently used radicals. This lesson will include the next five most useful radicals.

金

11. 金 Radical number 167, pronounced tsin, and in the first tone. This radical, very often used standing alone, was a name given to an ancient copper coin. At present it generally refers to gold, which is said to be the only thing that does not decay. It is used in characters having to do with or related to any metal, as copper, iron, silver, brass, etc.

肉

12. 肉 Radical number 130, pronounced *ru'* and in fifth tone. It, when standing alone, refers to flesh meats, especially pork. Used in characters that are related to any flesh, meat, pulp of fruit, etc.

女

13. 女 Radical number 38, pronounced ny, and in the third tone. This radical standing alone, means a womdn, a female, as opposed to a male. It will be found in characters having to do with woman, or characteristics of woman.

竹

14. 竹 Radical number 118, pronounced tsu and in the second tone. This radical has reference to the bamboo of which there are over sixty varieties in China. Used in characters that have a close relationship to bamboo, or to articles generally made of bamboo, of which there are hundreds.

衣

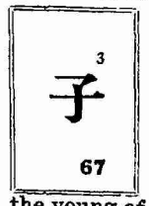
15. 衣 Radical number 145, pronounced i and it the first tone. When standing alone the character refers to the clothes generally worn on the upper part of the body. It is used in characters that are related to clothing or that are made of cloth.

Character No. 66 (法5)

Law, rule, means, method, plan.

Pronounced f): or fa

This character is of more recent origin. Its explanation is far fetched. It has been said that the idea expressed in this character is that the 氵 water was to be cleared 去 of all filth. The water referring to the moral condition of the people, when level to a high state of morality. The filth to the vices and unlawful acts of the people. The duty of the law is therefore to eliminate the filth and to raise the moral level of the people. Hence its meaning of law. It refers first of all to the law of the land; to the statutes, rules or regulations. In its more common use it has reference to the plan or method one may use in accomplishing a certain piece of work. A very useful character.



Character No. 67 (子3)

A new born child, a son.

Pronounced tz

This character is the 39th radical and is used very frequently. It refers, first of all to a new born child, a son. In addition to this it has a large variety of uses. It is used extensively, as a suffix. It also refers to posterity, to seed, eggs, the young of animals, buds, or insects. And in a borrowed sense it may mean a disciple, a follower, and very frequently has reference to a sage or philosopher.

Character No. 68 (樣4)

A kind, sort, style, or pattern.

Pronounced ian

This character is classified under radical number 75, wood 木. Perhaps due to the fact that patterns are as a rule made of wood, The 羊 refers to sheep and the 永 to an unceasing flow of water, everlasting. 羕 here is of a phonetic value merely. Its use is wide and refers to all sorts of styles, patterns, kinds, samples, or models. A very useful character.

Character No. 69 (七5)

Seven

Pronounced tsi or tʃi.

Originally in the old system of writing, seven was written in seven lines. In fact in old inscriptions all digits were written in this style. The number of lines indicated the number.

Character No. 70 (八5)

Eight

Pronounced pɔ: or pa

The number eight was anciently written in an angular form of eight lines. It is also used in the sense of to divide. The idea of to divide can be readily acquired thru its form of construction.

VOCABULARY LIST

98. 法子 —fɔ: tz—Method, plan, means.
99. 樣子 —jan tz—Sort, style, pattern, form.
100. 七個 —tsi' ko—Seven, or seven things.
101. 八個 —pɔ: ko—Eight, as eight things, articles, people, etc.

SENTENCE WORK

141. 這個法子好不好—What do you think of this plan or method of procedure?
142. 那個法子好 —That plan is a good one.
143. 好法子 —A good plan.
144. 法子不好 —The plan is no good.
145. 有法子 —It can be done. There is a method.
146. 沒有法子 —It can't be done. There is no method,
147. 甚麼法子 —What method?
148. 沒有甚麼法子 —There is no method.
149. 外國法子 —A foreign method.
250. 中國法子 —The way the Chinese do it, a Chinese method.
151. 從前的法子 —The plan or method used years ago or formerly.
152. 現在的法子 —The present method.
153. 後個的法子 —The plan or method that will be used later on.
154. 那個樣子不好 —That style or pattern is no good.
155. 這個樣子好 —This is a good or fine style or pattern.
156. 有七個樣子 —Seven patterns or styles.
157. 那個樣子不好看—That style does not look so good.
158. 這個樣子好看 —This style looks pretty.

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate withProf. Scharffenberg, are THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Nihgkuo Road, Shanghai.

A Resolution That Was Not Introduced

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟 昭 水

IN the foreign papers, we have read an announcement which reads as follows:

"That a Public Meeting of Rate-payers will be held in the Grand Theater, No. 216 Bubbling Well Road on Wednesday, April 15th, at 2 p. m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisiste funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ended December 31, 1930, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratpayers."

The announcement is signed by various foreign consuls in Shanghai.

S. A. D. 3 in Hankow

The annual general meeting of the ratepayers in the Special Administrative District, No. 3, in Hankow, which was the former British concession, took place March 25. It is significant to make a comparison of present conditions in the former British concession in Hankow, now under Chinese administration, and that of the International Settlement in Shanghai, under the control of the S. M. C.

The Rate-payers meeting in the Special Administrative District No. 3, was held in the Victoria Hall, the Director, Wai Gyiao Loo, being in the chair. An ample quorum of ratepayers was present. The meeting was both long and animated, and it was obvious from its commencement that interest centered in the budget for the coming year. The director in his opening speech pointed out that this was the fourth meeting of the Ratepayers of S. A. D. 3 and that he had been in office during nine months of the year under review. His object had been to improve the administration in such a way as to come up to the expectations of the Chinese and British residents. He paid a tribute to the splendid co-operation of the members of the Council. He further explained at some length the scheme for issuing Chinese title deeds in place of the Crown Leases, and informed the meeting that while the fee for transfer of property throughout China is fixed at not more than 14 percent of the value and at 9½ per cent in the Hankow city, and had been 2½ per mille in the British Consulate, a proposal would be brought forward that it be at the rate of 1 per mille in the case of land transfers in the S. A. D. 3, as this is the amount likely to be fixed by the National Government. The rest of the Director's speech was a summary of the matters set out in the Annual Report and Accounts, and in explanation of the details of the Budget. He made a strong plea for the suggested vote of Tls. 6,000 to the British School and of Tls. 7,300 to the Chinese School. The same speaker also told the meeting that the Tung Fung Lee case was finally settled with the return of the property to the legal owners. The residents are generally satisfied by the good work done by the Chinese administration.

We will recall the fact that the former British Concession in Hankow was returned to China on March 15, 1927 when the National Government was first established in Hankow. The Agreements reads as follows:

"The proper British Authorities will summon the Annual General Meeting of Ratepayers in accordance with the Land Regulations on March 15. The British Municipality will thereupon be dissolved and the administration of the Concession-area will be formally handed over to the new Chinese Municipality. Pending the handing over to the new Chinese Municipality on Mar. 15, the policing of the Concession and the management of the public works and sanitation will be conducted by the Chinese Authorities now in charge thereof.

"The National Government will upon the dissolution of the British Council forthwith set up a special Chinese Municipality, modelled on that of the Special Administrative District, for the administration of the Concession-area, under Regulations which will be communicated to H. B. M. Minister by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government. These Regulations will remain in force until such time as arrangements have been negotiated for the amalgamation of the five Hankow Concessions and former Concession into one unified municipal district."

International Settlement in Shanghai

Now let us see what is the state of affairs in the International Settlement in Shanghai. In Shanghai, we find that murders, kidnappings, robberies, etc. are daily occurrences, bankers, and rich generally being the worst sufferers. Despite the fact that most of these people are provided with bodyguards carrying pistols it is not infrequent that the outlaws kill both of them in the most prominent throughfare of Shanghai in broad daylight. In chasing the outlaws,the police instead of hitting the culprits sometimes make the pedestrans their targets, while the former escape. In Shanghai we often hear of the so-called "putside road incidents," where foreigners are said to have been detained by the Chinese police for so many hours and where the foreigners accused the Chinese police of having used rifles in dealing with them, and where the foreigners accused the Chinese authorities of having forced them to sign a statement of liability, etc. In Shanghai, we often hear of the "phone incidents," where the phone lines are held up in the homes on the outside roads. In Shanghai, we often hear of the Chinese complaining against, among many other things, the taxation. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has filed a letter with the Shanghai Municipal Council protesting against the collection of municipal rates on the basis of assessed house rents. They point out that this new system is chiefly for the purpose of increasing the revenues of the Council and is in utter disregard of the heavy burden of residents, etc. In Shanghai, we often hear complaints of the Chinese about the Settlement authories paying no attention to the welfare of the Chinese, accusing the S.M.C. of having spent more money for the amusement of the foreigners than for the education of Chinese. Psu Chun-tao, Chief of the Bureau of Education of the Municipality of Great Shanghai, announced that the educational administration in the International Settlement is inadequate and inferior to the educational administration in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, etc. Space does not permit us to write more on the frictions between the Chinese and the International Settlement authorities so long as this area is under foreign control.

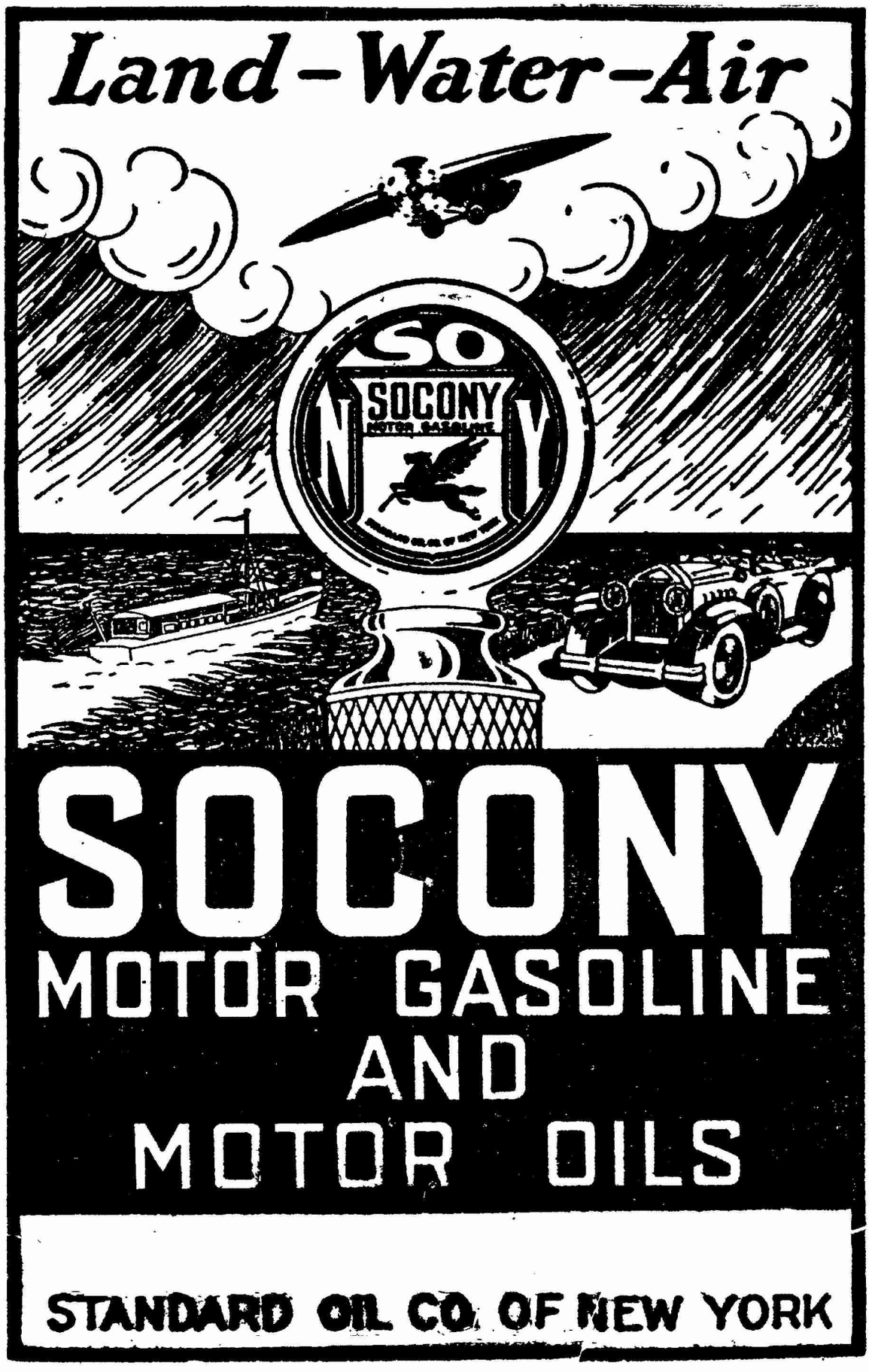
Frictions Explained

To the Chinese mind, the blame for the daily occurrence of murders, etc., should be put on the S.M C. for their mal-administration and the inefficiency of their policy. The S.M.C. by permitting the running of the greyhounds in the International Settlement in the past years (up to March 31, 1931) has abetted the rapid increase of crime in Shanghai. The lower classes of employees, mostly Chinese, in order to get money to gamble, had to embezzle money from their employees. Those who are unable to meet the obligations either commit suicide or go to join the other outlaws, hoping to get rich by some booty. Although greyhound racing is now banned, it shows nevertheless the wrong attitude on the part of the S M.C. because the Council should, at the outset, have take into consideration the Chinese protests. We remember, when the greyhound races were opened, the Chinese protested bitterly through various ways. But to all these protests the Council turned a deaf ear, actually permitted the races to go on for the past years, the result being that it now gives the right to the Greyhound Association to challenge the Council as to why the Council permitted them to run races for the past years, but bans the same now without taking into consideration their huge unvestments. That is why the Greyhound Association dares to announce openly that the races would be run as usual, in defiance of the Council's order.

Stopping foreigners from driving motor cars without a Chinese license outside the limits of the Settlement, or to detain them until the necessary charges are paid or to hold up phone lines on outside roads, appears to the Chinese only the natural exercise of police rights, with nothing to be complainted about or justifying the writing of one or two columns in the foreign papers explaining the incidents. It is purely a violation of the Chinese territoral rights by the foreigners. The S. M. C. police will also hold or detain Chinese if they drive cars without the Council's license. But the point is that the foreigners and Shanghai foreign papers look at these incidents from different angles, thus causing constant frictions between the Chinese and the foreigners.

To the Chinese, there are too many "governments" in Shanghai, and due to the conflict of interests and the oc., curence of constant friction, cooperation is made impossible. The Chinese police, in chasing the outlaws have to stop on the border of the Settlement and see the outlaws escaping into the Settlement. When the necessary permit is obtained the outlaws have already left Shanghai with their booty or victims. When one wants to go to the French Concession from Chinese territory, passing through the International Settlement, one has to take three ricshas, having licenses

(*Conntinued on page 249*)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Modern Marco Polos to Follow Trail of Venetian Traveller

BY HUANG CHING-SHU 黃 慶 樞

A telegram from Peiping dated April 11 in "The China Press" stated that owing to differences which have arisen between the French members of the Haardt-Debreuil-Citroen party and the Chinese authorities it is not expected that the expedition will start before the middle of May. Chinese organizations are demanding that the machine guns which have been mounted upon the caterpillars tanks, should be taken down, as the appearance of the weapons might give rise to misunderstanding between the explorers and the natives, particularly the native tribesmen in remote regions of Mongolia which the party will traverse. Among the other questions awaiting solution are the route of the trek in parts of the less known territories and the hoisting of the Chinese National colors on the tanks.

CHINA during the present year is being invaded by a group of modern Marco Polos, composed mostly of French, and a few American and Swedish scientists, who are starting from Beirut, Syria, on their way to Chinese Turkestan, following the same route as traversed by the famous Venetian traveller during the 13th century, in order to rediscover little know regions of Turkestan and the Gobi Desert. This expedition, officially known as the Trans-Asiatic Expedition, which is a well organized group of standing, is composed of three national interests, namely Chinese, French and American. But the fact is that it was first started by the French scientists, who made a preliminary survey sometime last March, which served as a sort of vanguard for the present expedition.

The entire exploration expedition consists of two parties, the Franco-American, and the Sino-French. While the former takes the initiative and is responsible mainly for its financial support, the latter will serve as a collaborating body in facilitating all investigation works in the undertaking. The National Geographic Society of America was recently reported to have contributed $50,000 to the expedition. M. Andre Citroen, French automobile manufacturer also donated eight desert caterpillar cars for use in the exploration. The Chinese also are participating and assisting in all phases of the undertaking during the time the expedition is in this country. Thus a scientific society called the Sino-French Expedition into West China was lately organized, the scheme of which has had the warmest approval and support of the National Government. According to a press despatch, Li Shih-tseng, veteran Kuomintang member and director of the National Research Institute in Peiping, entered into an agreement last year with a delegate of the French Government by which a scientific expedition to Inner China, Sinkiang and Mongolia would be organized under Dr. Chu Min-yi representing China, and M. Haardt, representing France.

Plans and Equipments of the Expedition

Plans for a caravan of automobiles to traverse Marco Polo's route were announced some time ago at Washington by the National Geographic Society, which is headed by M. George S. Marie Haardt, veteran French explorer, who led a motor expedition into East Africa some six years ago. They have with them Maynard Owen Williams, as American representative. This party is composed of 36 Frenchmen, and includes two or three Americans, one Swede and five or six Chinese scientists. Privileged by modern facilities, this Trans-Asiatic Expedition is equipped with wireless receiving and broadcasting sets. A talking motion picture camera is also being carried for making sound pictures for the entire trip, for this will prepare them for the taking of voluminous scientific and popular notes for the preparation of a report which will be illustrated by a talking film.

Eight specially built auto-tractors, half automobile and half tractor, are being used to transport the party on its 13,000 mile tour through little known parts of Asia. The automobile equipment will be similar to that used by Haardt in man's first crossing of the Sahara Desert in Africa by other means than camels. The cars are light and supple, capable of traversing mud, sand, snow and rocks. They can go 40 miles an hour over good roads. In the present expedition, two cars devoted to motion picture photography, color and black-and-white cameras registering the scenic wonders of Inner Asia as well as the customs and costumes of its peoples. Native dialects and songs will be preserved by sound records. Studies will be made in meteorology, geography, archaeology, geology, zoology, palaeontology and other branches of science.

Itinerary of the Caravan

It is expected that the expedition will be in the field from 12 to 18 months. From Beirut, Syria, the party works toward Damascus, Bagdad, in Persia. Thence they will take the way through Russian Turkestan to Chinese Turkestan, or Sinkiang, along the old main road to Ninghsia, in the northern part of Kansu Province, and cross the Ordos, on the Yellow River and to Peiping. They will cover approximately the same ground which the Venetian traveller, Marco Polo, traversed in the latter part of the 13th century. The return journey will be made from north to south China, through French Indo-China, Siam, Burma, India, Baluchistan, Persia and Arabia.

This is indeed the first attempt ever made by any learned society of standing to trace the footpath of the famous thirteenth century adventurer. It may be of some interest here to note that Marco Polo, together with his father, Nicolo, came to the Court of Kublai Khan in Peking in 1274, A.D., where he obtained special favor from the Emperor, and stayed for a long time. His descriptions of the travels were later formed into a book entitled, "The Book of Ser Marco Polo", which has been widely read in the West, and is a reliable and authentic account of the early relations between the East and West. Many of the Europeans who afterwards came to this part of the world had been greatly inspired through the reading of the book.

Chinese Cooperation Necessary

The Chinese section of the entire Trans-Asiatic Expedition, as previously stated, will be headed by Dr. Chu Min-yi, well known Kuomintang scientist, who recently represented China in the Industrial Exposition held in Belgium. The party comprising the French and American scientists will start from Europe travelling through Asia Minor, Turkestan, and will meet the Chinese party when they reach Ili, Sinkiang in China. Meanwhile, the Chinese party will start from Tientsin and pass through such places as Peiping, Kalgan, Suiyuan, Ninghsia, Lanchow, Tihua (Sinkiang) and then go on to Ili. From this place, the two parties will travel together to Peiping, thence to Hankow by railway and from Hankow they will continue their journey to Annam where the Chinese party will turn back, the French party continuing south-wards until the members return to Europe.

It should be pointed out in this connection that collaboration on the part of the Chinese scientists is necessary in order to carry out the exploration to a final success. The recent trouble of Sir Aurel Stein, the well known British explorer, the case of whose exploration in Chinese Turkestan aroused great agitation among certain Chinese circles, can very well serve as a guiding principle for the forthcoming expedition. The National Commission for the Preservation of Antiquities in Peiping, in a public statement signed by 19 prominent Chinese scholars, accuses Sir Aurel's expedition of being no longer devoted to scientific archaeology, but to commercial vandalism. The case as pointed out is this.

"There was a sealed library in a cave near Tun-Huang containing a priceless collection of early Chinese manuscripts. Sir Aurel Stein, taking advantage of the ignorance and cupidity of the priest in charge, persuaded the latter to sell to him at a pittance what he considered the pick of the collection which, needless to say, did not in any way belong to the seller. It would be the same if some Chinese traveller pretending to be merely a student of religious history goes to Canterbury and buys up the valuable relics from the cathederal caretaker. It throws a flood of light on Sir Aurel Stein's character when he gleefully relates the whole incident

A treat for Children

When the children begin to tire of the usual glass of milk, the usual egg, it is a certain sign they need variety. Brighten up their appetites by serving a bowl of Kellogg's Corn Flakes with cold milk or cream and honey or fruit. The children will take plenty of milk and like it. They will sleep better—feel better. For Kellogg's are exceptionally easy to digest. Always a healthful treat for children. No cooking required.

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without the least shame in his book "Ruins of Desert Cathay", Vol. II, pp. 159-219.

"The Tun-Huang collection of early Chinese manuscripts formed a unit by itself. But Sir Aurel Stein, not knowing a word of Chinese, took away what he considered most valuable, separating many manuscripts which really belonged together, thus destroying the value of the manuscripts themselves. Soon afterwards French and Japanese travellers followed his trail with the result that the unique collection is now divided up and scattered in London, Paris and Tokyo. In the first two cities at least, the manuscripts lie un-studied for the last twenty years, and their rightful owners the Chinese, who are the most competent scholars for their study, are deprived of their opportunity as well as their ownership. Do the scientific institutions financing the new expedition realize what they are doing and desire with their eyes open, that Sir Aurel Stein as their representative should repeat his dishonorable act?"

The reproduction of the above statement will show clearly what have been the mistakes in the past in connection with scientific expedition sent out by foreign interests into China for the pupose of excavating ancient historical relics. The Chinese scholars and scientists, on their part, do not entertain the least idea of preventing foreign scholars from making their contribution to Chinese archaeology. But as a matter of fact they will resist any attempt on the part of foreigners like Sir Aurel Stein to carry out excavations under false pretence and to smuggle secretly historical and archaeological objects out of the country. The Chinese will welcome foreign participation in Chinese archaeological studies provided that terms of agreement will be satisfactory to both parties.

Preliminary Survey Made Last Year

Part of the trail of Marco Polo had been traced by a group of French and Chinese students of history during the early part of 1930, which served as a sort of vanguard for the forthcoming Trans-Asiatic Expedition. This group was headed by Lieut.-Commander V. Point of the French Foreign Ministry, with the assistance of Pierre Petro, a civil engineer in China, and a few Chinese. Their task was to make arrangements in the interior for the exploration to be undertaken this year. The party for the trial which had returned and reached Peiping presented an interesting story of what they had experienced. They started from Peiping and proceeded directly to Paotow, in Suiyuan Province. While crossing the Yellow River on ice, the party was attacked by bandits. As they were accompanied by about thirty Chinese soldiers, the bandits apprehended the trouble and stopped their approach. They proceeded, after a short while, to the Ordos Desert, where they met Prince Wan-fu, Talat, who is the head of one of the Seven Banners, a descendant of Genghis Khan.

The prince was a young and handsome gentleman, who arrived at the place on a new Buick car. In his beautiful silken gown, there was hung a fountain pen and a gold pencil, which showed that the prince is somewhat modernized, for otherwise he would not have been able to use foreign goods. The party stayed in the yamen of the prince for one day only, and in the next day they departed with an escort of thirty Mongol guides. These travellers encountered, on their journey, many of the sand dunes reaching to almost an angle of forty-five degress. Only caterpiller motors can possibly hope to pass these places. The task of this party was chiefly to make arrangements for the supply of oil for the forthcoming expedition, and to investigate into the possibility of automobiles to traverse the sand. Plans have been made, it is learned, with a Chinese firm to supply all oil necessary in the journey, and the caterpillar motors would probably face no trouble in crossing the sand dunes. Great enthusiasm has been expressed in the interested circles, and many look with eagerness toward the future accomplishments of the expedition.

According to a recent press despatch from America, Gene Tunney has been planning to follow the path of Marco Polo into Chinese Turkestan. He was reported to have sailed on January 22 for Cairo, where he was to join the Haardt motor expedition, and push on to the former kingdom of the Great Khan in North China. Another report in connection with foreign expedition which has recently reached here is to the effect that the Swiss Expedition to Tibet arrived toward the end of November at Tatsienlu, in Szechuen, on their way back to Europe. The leader of the expedition is Professor Arnold Heim and the party have surveyed the environs of the Minya Gugkar, which is said by Professor Heim to somewhat resemble three Matterhorns in a line, and is surrounded by a sea of huge glaciers. They seem to have had to endure many hardships.

Shanghai, April 11, 1931.

CHINA HOLDS ITS FIRST JOURNALISM WEEK

(Continued from page 230)

speaker, created a very unfavorable impression abroad because of the scanty attention paid to accuracy.

Speaking at the closing exercises of the Journalism Week, Chou Kuo-hsien, former Consul-General in Canada, emphasized the business side of newspaper publishing.

One of the features of Journalism Week was a conference for middle school publication editors and managers in Peiping. Vernon Nash, head of the Department of Journalism, made a brief address on the high school student journals in the United States and led the disccussion on the improvement of student publications. During the meeting, all sorts of problems confronting the middle school editors, including the financial and editorial difficulites, were brought up.

Peiping, April 4, 1931.

CHINA'S LACK OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLICITY

(Continued from page 231)

1. Capital should be secured from the leading newspapers in China.

2. Branch offices should be established in Geneva, New York, London, Paris, Berlin and Tokyo. The *Kuo Min* News Agency already has a branch office in New York.

3. Connections should be made with the leading newspapers in all parts of the world, and bulletins should be issued in foreign languages. Chinese bulletins should be issued to the Chinese-language papers scattered over various parts of the world.

4. News on a multitude of subjects about China should be issued.

5. News should be collected from the various countries and sent back to the newspapers in China.

6. A small fee should be charged at the v ry beginning and gradually raised as its worth is proven. The Cninese-language press abroad (although few in number) should be charged higher rates for the upkeep of the service.

7. The personnel should be selected from among returned students or promising young graduates in journalism. Men of experience should always be selected to take charge of the branches.

8. Arrangements should be made with various wireless and cable companies for special rates.

Such a world-wide news agency will undoubtedly keep the various Chinese Legations and Consulates better informed on events in China and will be of valuable assistance in making official statements from time to time. News from correspondents in various countries will also help to stimulate more interest in world affairs on the part of the Chinese people although this is being done in a more or less haphazard manner by underpaid correspondents, mostly students studying abroad.

Australian Debt Repudiation Plan Gains Strength

Supporters of the policy of repudiation sponsored by J.T. Lang, Premier of New South Wales, recently left Sydney for Victoria and South Australia to organize meetings with the object of securing further support in the other States of the Commonwealth.

A Sydney telegram states that there appears to be every prospect of Mr. Lang's "repudiation" policy splitting up New South Wales into sections.

Delegates representing nearly a hundred local governing bodies met in Maitland town hall and formally approved a draft constitution for a new Federal "loyalist" unit to be named "New England." This proposed new state will occupy the whole of north-east New South Wales, covering an area of 130,000 square miles.

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Navigation Bonds to be Issued

Following the aprroval by the Legislative Yuan of the regulations governing the issue of navigation bonds to a value of $10,000,000, the bonds are being placed on the market. The funds thus derived will be used for the developement of navigation concerns.

China to Appoint Trade Agents in America and Elsewhere

The Ministry of Industry announced on April 10 that trade commissioners shortly are to be appointed at the various cities of North America, Europe, Japan and the South Seas. The new officials will serve in connection with Chinese ministers and consuls abroad.

No Taxes on Famine Relief Goods

The General Famine Relief Comittee at Nanking announced on April 8 that no taxes would be levied for a further period of three months on foodstuffs or other articles intended for famine relief purposes. The tax examption was authorized by the National State Council.

Investigate Iron Deposits in North China

The Ministry of Industry on April 8 announced that a commission of eight Chinese engineers would be sent shortly into Jehol, Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces for the purpose of investigating iron deposits, this action being part of the Ministry's policy of investigating the country's mineral resources.

New Silver Mine Discovered in Chahar Province

A *Kuomin* report from Peiping on April 10 stated that a rich silver vein had been discovered at the foot of Chiming mountain, near Hsuanhua in Chahar province. It was stated that private mining interests, which had made the discovery, had petitioned Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang for a concession to develop the mine.

New Farming Experimental Station for Manchuria

The Liaoning provincial government announced on April 9 that a new government agricultural experimental station will be established shortly for studying and improving the soya bean, wheat and cotton crops in Manchuria. The station will be located along the Yunho near Shenyang and will be financed from provincial funds.

Business Tax to be Instituted Shortly

A *Kuomin* report from Nanking on April 11 stated that the new Business Tax will be instituted shortly in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Hupeh and Kwangtung provinces, the draft regulations having already been approved by the Ministry of Finance. The collection of the tax in Shantung, Honan, Hunan and Kiangsi, will not be instituted until later.

Construction of Light-Railway in Anhwei Province

The National Reconstruction Commission at Nanking announced on April 9 that construction will start shortly on a light railway connecting the Yangtsze port of Wuhu with the Huainan mining district of eastern Anhwei province. Some 700 tons of steel rails, purchased for the line, have been transported to Pengpu in Anhwei for construction purposes.

Chinese Mint Experts Study American Methods

A *Reuter* report from Philadelphia, dated March 6, stated that three Chinese mint experts connected with the Chinese Government Mint at Shanghai have arrived in Philadelphia for the purpose of making a study of the large U. S. Government Mint in that city. The Chinese mint experts are M. Y. Chung, Walter F. Wong and Dr. Wen Ching-yu. They are accompanied by Clifford Hewitt, an American expert in designing mints who is also connected with the Chinese Government Mint at Shanghai. Mr. Hewitt supervised the construction of the Shanghai Mint and also the Philippine Government Mint at Manila. Previously, Mr. Hewitt was connected with the U. S. Government Mint at Philadelphia.

Postal Remittance and Savings Banks for North China

The Ministry of Communications announced on April 6 that branches of the Postal Remittance and Savings Banks will shortly be established in Peiping and Tientsin and other points in North China. It was also announced that the new Postal Money Remittance and Savings Bank Law is now under consideration of the Legislative Yuan and will shortly be promulgated.

New Rolling Stock and Repairs on Northern Railways

The Ministry of Railways announced on April 7 that increased volume of business on the railways had necessitated the purchase of 200 additional cars and six new "Pacific" type locomotives. It was also announced that all railway bridges on the Tientsin-Pukow line which were damaged as a result of military operations last year are either being repaired or replaced entirely.

Railway Extension Planned in North

According to a Tientsin dispatch in *The China Times*, the Tsangchow-Sihchiachwang Railway, a branch line of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, will be extended 120 miles on the Shihchiachwang termination to Chikow in northern Shansi. Detailed plans for the construction of the extension have been formulated by the Northeastern Communications Committee and work will be started in the near future. The railway will be re-named upon completion of the extended line.

Work on New Kiangsu Highway Reported Progressing

A report from Chinkiang (capital of Kiangsu) on April 8 stated that rapid progress is being made on the Yangchow-Kaoyu section of the Kuachow-Yukow provincial highway, which when completed will be approximately 130 miles in length. The new highway starts at Kuachow, a small town on the northern bank of the Yangtsze River, opposite Chinkiang, and will connect Yangtchow and Kaoyu. Bus services are already being operated on the completed sections.

Further Report on Proposed Chemical Plants

A *Kuomin* report from Nanking on April 6 stated that establishment of two modern chemical works respectively for the manufacture of acids and alkalies at Shanghai and Tientsin, which forms part of the programme of the Ministry of Industry for the development of basic industries in the country, is now under serious consideration. A special committee to be headed by Cheng Chen-chun, Director of the Department of Industry of the Ministry, will shortly be appointed to take charge of the projects.

Central Branch Bank to Open in Tientsin

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, announced on April 10 that the new branch of the Central Bank in Tientsin, which was scheduled to be opened on April 11, would have an initial capital of $3,000,000 which had been appropriated by the head office in Shanghai. The Tientsin branch will serve as the fiscal agent of the National Treasury for the custody of the Customs and Salt revenues in Hopei province. Chen Hang, will be vice-governor of the Bank, the governor being T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance.

Anglo-Japanese-German Compact on Chemical Fertilizers

A *Rengo* report from Tokyo on April 6 stated that the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi of Japan and Ahrens and Brunner Mond of Germany and Britain respectively are to sign an agreement for the sale of sulphate of ammonia in the interior of Japan. The formal signing will take place as soon as the ratio question between the Mitsui and Mitsubishi is settled. The term of the contract is three years, the German and British companies exporting 100,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia the first year, 80,000 tons the second year and 50,000 tons the third year.

League Expert's Plan to be Published Shortly

M. de Haas, director of the transit and communications section of the League of Nations, who has been making an investigation of China's railways and waterways, announced on April 6 that his report had been made to the National Government Council and would be made public shortly. The report contains recommendations for new construction and improvement of railways, airways, telegraph lines and conservancy works. Mr. de Haas was invited to visit China by the National Government.

Government Adopts New Forestry Regulations

The National Legislative Yuan on April 5 adopted a new law governing the Afforestation and Reclamation Administration of the Minitsry of Industry. The new law contains regulations pertaining to surveying and registration of waste land, demarcation and reorganization of afforestation and reclamation districts, supervision of publicly-owned forests, policing of forests, supervision of public reclamation projects, regulations pertaining to hunting and game preservation, etc. The administration will have four departmental heads and a staff of from twenty to thirty members and in addition six experts and eighteen assistants.

Sino-British Radio Plan Is Abandoned

The Ministry of Communications on April 6 announced that the plan to establish direct radio communication between China and England had been abandoned due to the heavy cost involved. Several tests recently conducted between the Chinese Government station at Shanghai and the Marconi stations in London were satisfactory, but in view of the Marconi Company's insistance that China should purchase British equipment costing $1,000,000, the Ministry decided to abandon the project. The Ministry announced, however, that it would accept radio messages for London to be relayed by way of Paris, France.

Would Prevent Foreign Encroachment in Chinese Fishing Grounds

The Ministy of Finance on April 9 issued an order against the admission of cargoes of fish into China unless same are accompanied by bills of lading or other documents certifying them as goods exported from foreign countries. The order stated that any vessel found to be falsely posing as Chinese-owned shall not be permitted to land its cargoes in China. The purpose of the order is to prevent foreign encroachment in the Chinese fishery industry.

Readjustment Committee for the Shansi Railway

The Ministry of Railways on April 9 announced the personnel of the so-called Readjustment Committee which will have charge of the railway connecting Taiyuan, capital of Shansi province and Chengting, located on the Peiping-Hankow line in Western Hopei province. The committee will consist of Huang Han-liang, Liang Han-tso, Sa Fu-chun, Chin Cheng-yang, Kwan Kan-lun, Chang En-huang, Yen Te-ching, Li Shih-yang and Liu Tso-chun; with Dr. Huang Han-liang (Administrative Vice-Minister of Railways) as Chairman.

Sang Sing Cotton Mill Sold for $400,000

A report in the *Shanghai Evening Post* on April 10 stated that the Sang Sing Cotton Mill, located at 87 Yangtszepoo Road, had been sold to Yung Chung-king, Chinese cotton mill and flour mill magnate of Wusih, the consideration being $400,000. Of this sum the amount of $99,700 is said to have gone to the employes, who had opposed the deal and had threatened a serious strike. The negotiations pertaining to the sale of the Sang Sing Mill and adjoining real estate valued at Tls. 5,000,000, had been the cause of serious controversy. When it was first rumored that the mill was to be sold to Japanese interests, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai issued a restraining order, ruling that the mill could not be sold to foreigners. Then the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company attempted to block the sale on the grounds that the controlling interest in the mill was held by the heirs of the Shen Kung-pao estate, formerly influential in the affairs of the Chinese steamship company. The China Realty Company, an American concern, which handled the deal is reported to have disposed of the real estate which includes valuable river-frontage to a steamship company which will construct wharves on the site.

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In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of JAMES WALTER LOWRIE, Deceased	Cause No. 3338 Special Proceedings No. 47 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES WALTER LOWRIE, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before Sept. 28, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.
20 March 1931

CHARLES M. MYERS,
c/o Associated Mission,
Treasurers,
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai.

Land Boom at Canton

A *Reuter* report from Canton on April 6 stated that a sensational land boom is in progress in that city due to the slump in Chinese silver dollars causing Chinese abroad, particularly in the United States to send large sums back for investment in land. The movement also has been accelerated by a reduction in the land-tax and present political stability. The report stated that new residential districts are being promoted and land speculation is the order of the day. A somewhat similar situation exists at Amoy and other south China ports which receive remittances from overseas Chinese.

Further Order Urges Use of China-Made Products

A *Kuomin* report from Nanking on April 8 stated that the Government shortly will issue another order enjoining all governmental offices and public organizations to confine their purchases to China-manufactured articles. Only in cases where native products are not available, will permission be granted for using imported articles. A resolution to the foregoing effect was passed by the National State Council on April 7, upon the joint recommendations of the Ministries of Industry, Finance and Interior.

Sino-Japanese Trade Balance Favors Island Empire

A report from Tokyo by the *United Press* on April 7 stated that Japan exported goods valued at Yen 23,569,000 to China during the month of March. During the same period China exported to Japan goods valued at Yen 17,805,000. The balance in trade between China and Japan in favor of Japan totalled Yen 5,764,000. Since the beginning of this year Japan's balance in her favor as the result of her trade with China has totalled Yen 6,676,000. The figures compiled by the Ministry of Finance show a decline in trade between China and Japan during the first three months of this year.

British Naval Adviser Assumes Duties in Nanking

Capt. Groenman, British Naval Expert, recently employed by the Chinese Government, arrived in Nanking on April 8 and has assumed his office as Chief Training Officer of the Chinese Navy and concurrently Adviser to the Navy Ministry. The Ministry of Navy announced that it would shortly hold a naval review, which will be in charge of Admiral Shen Shao-kuan, commander of the second squadron and acting Minister. The National Government two years ago made a contract with the British naval authorities for the employment of a British naval mission which will have charge of the reorganization and modernization of the Chinese fleet.

Central Bank to Sell Customs "Gold Units" in Tientsin

According to an announcement of T. V. Soong, Min ister of Finance on April 14 the newly opened branch of the Central Bank in Tientsin has been authorized to sell Customs "Gold Units" for the payment of Chinese customs duties. The action was taken in response to requests of the Chambers of Commerce in Tientsin, Hankow and elsewhere, who demanded that the advantage which Shanghai importers enjoy in purchasing Gold Units in advance to prevent losses through fluctuation, be extended to them. The Customs "Gold Unit" is worth approximately 40-cents gold.

Would Use Famine Refugees on Lung-Hai Extension

Chang Tse, representative of Gen. Yang Hu-cheng, chairman of the Shansi provincial government has arrived in Nanking with the object of reaching an understanding with Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, regarding the employment of famine refugees for construction work on the Tungwan-Sian section of the Lung-Hai railway extension. The report stated that Sun Fo, Minister of Railways had sent Ning Hung-hsun, chief engineer of the Lung-Hai to Tungkwan for the purpose of opening an employment office. Materials for the construction of a bridge at Hankukwan, recently ordered in Europe, have arrived and according to report the extension of the Lung-Hai to Tungkwan will be completed by June of this year.

Chinese Protest New U. S. Duties on Egg Products

The Chamber of Commerce of Greater Shanghai has petitioned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking requesting that a strong protest be lodged with the American Government against a proposed increase in the duties on egg products from China. The Chinese protest was made on behalf of the Chinese Dried Egg Product Merchants' Association and stated that the U. S. Treasury Department was contemplating an increase on dried egg products from China, from 18-cents (gold) a pound to 27-cents a pound. The Chamber of Commerce declared that the new American duty amounted to a boycott of Chinese products and was tantamount to a violation of the Chinese-American commercial treaty. It was also claimed that the high American duty on many Chinese products was largely responsible for the world economic depression and general unemployment.

Administrative Committee for Peiping-Hankow R. R.

The Ministry of Railways on April 10 announced that an administrative committee is shortly to be appointed which will have charge of the Peiping-Hankow Railway in place of the present management. Liu Wen-chi, head of Operations Department of the Ministry and director of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow lines will be chairman of the new committee and will be assisted by Chang Hu, Chou Chung-chi, Kuo Sheng-en and Wang I-hsuan. Ho Ching-wu and Ting Shih-chieh, managing director and assistant managing-directors, respectively of the Peiping-Hankow line will be recalled for service at the Ministry. Kwan Kan-lin, counsellor of the Ministry, will be concurrently head of the Operations Department of the Ministry and Dr. Lo Pan-hui, director of the General Affairs Department of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow lines will be promoted to the position of Managing-Director in place of Liu Wei-chi.

Bringing Sinkiang within Easy Reach of the Rest of China

General Chin Shu-jen, chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial Government is contemplating the construction of a motor road from Tihua, Capital of Sinkiang to Paotouchen, the present terminus of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway in order to link up the border province with China Proper. A preliminary survey of the route of the proposed road has been made by a Swedish engineer attached to the Sinkiang Provincial Government and as a result, more concrete plans are being formulated. According to reports, the road will follow the route of the old military road built by General Feng Yu-hsiang during his retreat from Nankow in 1926 and the latter will be used for the first stage from Paotouchen to the west. In addition to the projected motor-road the National Government is also planning to inaugurate a Nanking-Sinkiang air service and according to the draft plans, regular service will be maintained once a week. A special commissioner of the National Government will shortly proceed to Sinkiang to discuss the projected air service with Gen. Chin Shu-jen.

German Cooperation for New Airplane Works

The Ministry of War announced on April 6 that negotiations are proceeding between representatives of the Ministry of War and the German Junkers Airplane Company for the organization of a Sino-foreign airplane works. The proposed contract calls for a capital of $3,000,000, to be divided into 3,000 shares, two-thirds to be taken up by the Ministry of War and the remainder by the Junkers company. It was claimed that airplanes could be manufactured in China at considerably less cost than they could be imported from abroad.

It was also announced that the Government will shortly establish an aviation institute for the training of competant pilots and mechanics for the military air force and commercial services. The sum of $400,000 has been set aside for the initial expenses of the institute, the principal of which will be Col. Huang Peng-heng, vice-director of the Aviation Department of the Ministry of War. The school will be open to graduates of senior middle schools and universities and will have three courses to cover periods of two and four years. The courses will include flying, scouting and mechanical work.

Thirteen Railway Lines Earn $104,848,368 in 1931

The Ministry of Railways on April 9 announced that thirteen government lines had earned revenues amounting to $104,848,368 in 1930, this representing a gain of $1,059,622 over the previous year. In addition to the thirteen lines listed herewith, the Ministry announced that statistics of five other lines, the Peiping-Hankow, Lung-Hai, Kirin-Changchun, Changchow-Amoy, Taonan-Anganchi, Shenyang-Hailun, Kirin-Hailun and Kirin-Tunghua, are not yet available. The table showing returns of the thirteen lines, follows:

Railways	Revenue for 1929	Revenue for 1930		Increase or Decrease
Tientsin-Pukow	$11,999 888	$10,786,648	(—)	$1,213,240
Peiping-Liaoning	37,829,000	37,439,842	(—)	389,158
Shanghai-Nanking	12,120,563	12,558,638	(+)	438,075
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo	5,855,415	6,641,712	(+)	786,297
Peiping-Suiyuan	5,611,998	4,667,738	(—)	944,260
Chengting-Taiyuan	5,172,337	5,844,200	(+)	671,863
Taokow-Chinghua	993,291	1,406,273	(+)	412,982
Canton-Kowloon	1,396,886	1,568,044	(+)	171,158
Hupeh-Hunan	2,188,806	1,471,330	(—)	717,476
Kiaochow-Tsinan	12,202,249	12,314,937	(+)	112,688
Nanchang-Kiukiang	1,439,245	1,234,395	(—)	204,850
Canton-Shiukwan	3,625,748	5 670,454	(+)	2,044,706
Hulan-Hailun	3,353,320	3,244,157	(—)	109,163
Total	$103,788,746	$104,848 368	(+)	$1,059,622

Coal Dealers Demand Cancellation of Kailan Lease

The Shanghai Chinese Coal Merchants' Guild and Chinese coal mining interests in various parts of China have petitioned the National Government to cancel the lease and take over the British interests in the Kailan Mining Administration. According to a *Kuomin* dispatch from Nanking on April 8 the Chinese coal interests declared,

"The agreement for the amalgamation of the (Chinese) Lanchow Mining Company with the (British) Chinese Engineering and Mining Company (operating the Kaiping mines) was signed in June, 1912. Article 17 of the agreement provides that after the lapse of ten years from the date of the signature, the Lanchow Company shall have the right of taking over the British interests in the Mining Administration at a reasonable price to be mutually agreed upon. Though the period has long elapsed, the Lanchow Company has failed to exercise its option of purchasing the British interests.

"Relying upon unilateral treaties as its shield, the (British) Kaiping Company has not only deliberately evaded Government taxation but also carried on rail transportation of its products in disregard of agreements, thereby causing loss to the national revenue and disturbance of the Railway administration. The Company has been able to exercise the baneful power of manipulating the markets against native-produced coal. Its employees have also been denied the necessary safeguards.

"The comparative cheapness of the Kailan output, made possible by the low cost of production as well as the adequate transportation facilities at its disposal, has rendered competition extremely difficult for the native coal producers. This is one of the principal causes of the present state of depression of the native coal mining industry. The leakage from this source can hardly be exaggerated."

Concluding, the petition urged that the Lanchow Company be immediately instructed to exercise its option of buying out the British interests in the Kailan Mining Administration; and that, failing this, the mining concession hitherto granted to it be cancelled. In the meantime, it is also recommended that the Peiping-Liaoning Railway Administration be ordered to place sufficient rolling stock at the disposal of the various Chinese mining companies in the North such as Tatung, Mentoukou, Chinghsing, Chengfeng and other mining companies in Hopei, so as to facilitate transportation of native-produced coal and relieve the native producers.

(*Continued on page 252*)

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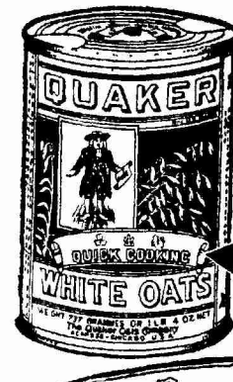

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Men and Events

V. Meyer, president of Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd., accompanied by his family, departed for Europe during the week on a holiday.

Consul-General Ling Shao-nan presided over the inaugural ceremonies of the new Chinese Consulate General at Taihoku, Formosa, April 6.

A. P. Slocum, branch manager of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, and Mrs. Slocum, returned to Shanghai from the United States during the week.

M. Shigemitsu, acting Japanese Minister, and Mrs. Shigemitsu, were "at home" on the afternoon of April 11 to their friends at their new residence in Route Pichon, Shanghai.

The U. S. steel industry showed a further decline of two per cent last week, thus making output 55 per cent of capacity, according to a recent *Reuter* telegram from New York.

Mrs. George A. Fitch, wife of the general secretary of the Foreign Y. M. C. A., was operated on April 12 for appendicitis at the Country Hospital, and is progressing rapidly.

Julius Meinl, an Austrian, married Miss Mitsohiko Tanaka, a young Japanese student of music, at Vienna recently. Mr. Meinl, who is a millionaire, is 62 years of age. Miss Tanaka is 18 years of age.

C. M. Bain, of the Asia Realty Co., returned to Shanghai April 12 from Tsingtao, where Mrs. Bain underwent an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Bain is progressing satisfactorily.

Leo D. Bradley, who is a member of the armed guard of the Yangtsze Rapid S. S. Company s. s. *I Ping*, was slightly wounded by rifle fire at Mileage 5 above Ichang, middle of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Bennett of the National City Bank of New York are expected to arrive here from Peiping on May 1. Mr. Bennett will be attached to the Shanghai branch of the bank.

Mei Lan-fang, noted Chinese female impersonator, came down from Peiping during the week to Shanghai to take passage for Singapore, Manila and Java, where he will remain for a four months tour.

Captain Edmon T. Root, U. S. N., native of Portland, Oregon, was appointed last week to be the Governor of Guam, succeeding Commander Wills R. Bradley, present head of the naval administration there.

Judgment was given in the U. S. Court for China end of last week in favor of Lewellyn & Co, Ltd., against Dr. Paul Martin for $92.65 alleged to be due for goods supplied during 1924, 1925 and 1926. Defendant failed to appear.

Burial services were held at Yunnanfu by Rev. Charles Hicks Thurday, March 27, for Mrs. Dallas White and Mrs. Claude Miller, of the Seventh day Adventist Mission, who had been murdered several days previously. Three suspects have been arrested.

The Rev. Evan Morgan was scheduled to deliver a lecture on the Cosmic Spirit, under the auspices of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, in the Great Hall of the Cathedral School, 21 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, Thursday, April 16.

Dr. J. Heng Liu, director-general of the National Health Administration, attended a meeting of the board of trustees of the Peking Union Medical College, during the week. He was formerly superintendent of the hospital, of which he is a trustee.

Roy Chapman Andrews who is preparing to proceed on his sixth expedition into the Gobi desert arrived at Yokohama April 11 en route to China. It is expected that he will approach the Nanking authorities for permission to engage in the forthcoming expedition.

An inspection party from the National Government is making a tour of Japan, visting among other things the various administrative organs in that country. All members of the party have been invited to a cherry blossom viewing party to be held by the Imperial Court at Tokyo April 20.

Li Shih-chung, Chinese charge-d'affaires at Panama, has sent a request to Nanking for relief for members of the Chinese colony at Managua, Nicaraugua, approximately 100 of whom have been impoverished by the recent earthquake there. Ten thousand dollars from the General Relief Committee has been sent to Nicaraugua through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Dr. V. K. Ting, first Mayor of Greater Shanghai, has been elected president of the Peking Society of Natural History; Dr. J. C. Ferguson, former adviser to the Chinese Government, an honorary member; and Prof. C. M. Child, department of zoology, University of Chicago, corresponding member.

Ma Shin-chun, member of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee, has been appointed special deputy to the three north-western provinces of Kansu, Kokonor and Ninghsia. Mr. Ma will report to the Nanking authorities on the educational, military and general conditions existing in these provinces.

One of the five central international wireless stations which are sponsored by the League of Nations, with a view to establishing its own international wireless communication system, will be located in Japan and the necessary expansion work is now being done at the Nagoya wireless station to fit it for the League's service.

Six French sailors from the cruiser *Waldeck-Rousseau*, who deserted at Manila in February, were brought to Shanghai end of last week by the Dollar liner *President Taft*. They defied capture here for several hours by hanging aloft on a boom. They were handed over to the French naval authorities here. They will be tried by court martial.

The American Commercial Attache in Shanghai is in receipt of an announcement from the National Foreign Trade Council, New York, that the 18th National Foreign Trade Convention will meet in New York City, May 27, 28 and 29 next. This is the first time in the seventeen years of the existence of the National Foreign Trade Council that its annual convention is to be held in New York.

The Banque de France has begun an action in the New York Courts against the Chase National Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company seeking the recovery of $5,000,000, the value of gold bars sent for sale to New York in 1928 by the Bolsheviks who seized them from the State Bank in Petrograd. The Banque de France claims that it bought the gold bars from the Imperial Russian Government before the revolution.

A conflagration lasting three hours broke out April 6 noon, outside Suemeng, near the riverside of Kwantienho, Soochow district, causing more than 100 flats and thatched cottages to be gutted. Eight inmates were burned to death. A message to the *China Press* points out that as the spring carnival was being held on that day the city fire brigade men were out in the countryside to pay their respects at the tombs of their ancestors.

Dr. P. H. Lo, chief of the general affairs department of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways and also a member of the Board of Commissioners for the S. N. R., has formally taken up his new appointment as managing director of the two lines in succession to W. T. Liu, who has been transferred to the Peking-Mukden Railway.

The death occurred at Washington April 12, at the age of 52, of Walter Scott Penfield, famous international lawyer. The late Mr. Penfield was at one time offered the post of adviser in foreign affairs to the Siamese Government, but he declined. Among the posts he filled, were that of counsel for Germany in the Appam case, and delegate and technical adviser in international law at the Peace Conference at Paris in 1919.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, director of the National Quarantine Service and of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service, has departed for Europe, via Siberia, to attend three conferences: Conference on Medical Educational Progress in China, which will take place on April 28, the Health Commission of the League of Nations, and the League of Nations Commission on the Limitation of Narcotics. Both the latter conferences will be held next month.

James C. Stone, the new chairman of the U. S. Federal Farm Aid Board, conferred with Dr. C. C. Wu, the Chinese Minister at Washington, D. C., April 11, on the subject of wheat. In view of the fact that efforts had been made previously to find an outlet for Canada's surplus wheat in China, it is believed at Washington that Mr. Stone is trying to negotiate a similar outlet in China for American wheat.

When the s. s. *President Adams* arrived in Shanghai during the week it had on board five young men who had recently graduated frm the foreign service school of the State Department at Washington, D. C. They will serve as vice consuls in various parts of the Orient. The group comprised: H. A. Lewis, whose destination is Singapore; G. F. McNerney, Peiping; James K. Penfield, Canton; D. D. Edgar, Hongkong; Mr. MacDonald, Batavia.

Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei returned to Shanghai from Hangchow April 11 after a brief trip to Hangchow.

Thurston Porter, U. S. Marshal, departed for Tientsin during the week on official business. He expects to return end of next week.

Ordinary Chinese postage stamps will hereafter be accepted on mail matter intended for air delivery, provided stamps for the proper amount are affixed.

J. A. Fontenoy, of the *Havas* News Agency, departed from Shanghai for Paris by way of New York on the s.s. *President McMinley* during the week.

Melchers & Co., German importers, prosecuted a Chinese firm during the week at the Shanghai District Court on a charge of imitating "4711 Vanishing Cream."

E. Kann delivered an address on "Silver in its International Aspects" at a joint meeting of discussion groups of the Committee of International Friendship at the American Women's Club, Shanghai, April 15.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, entertained Nelson Johnson, American Minister, Admiral Charles McVay, U. S. A., and Vice Admiral Sir Howard Kelly (British) at dinner at Nanking, April 13.

Leroy Webber, former American Consul at Chefoo and more lately on duty at Shanghai, is departing on holiday to the United States at the end of this week. Consul Webber's home is at Williamvile, near Buffalo.

Eugene H. Douman, First Secretary to the American Embassy in Tokyo, is scheduled to leave Japan July 4 for the United States. He is expected later to assume the same office in the American Embassy in London.

The China National Aviation Corporation's service between Shanghai and Peiping was formally opened on the morning of April 15, when planes started from both ends for their respective destinations. The passenger service is expected to start about two months later.

Chinese gendarmes raided a secret Japanese organization dealing in arms and poisonous drugs at Hankow April 13. A protest was immediately filed with the Japanese Consulate by General Ho Cheng-chun, Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government, and Mayor Liu Wen-tao.

Kun-Chia-Chung-Ni, plenipotentiary representative of the Dalai Lama of Tibet, will be officially received by the National Government when he arrives at the capital from Peiping in the near future. The Tibetan delegate is on a mission to report to the National Government on the general conditions in Tibet.

Chang Tai-chai, former general manager of the Szechuen-Hankow Railway Line, died in Tsao-ho-ching prison, during the week at the age of 72. Chen was serving a sentence of one year in prison after being convicted of misappropiating $3,000,000 belonging to the railway company.

The U. S. S. *Houston*, flagship of the American Asiatic fleet, arrived in Shanghai April 15 from Nanking with Admiral Charles Butler McVay, and Nelson T. Johnson, American minister, on board, and tied up in the Lower Whangpoo. The *Houston* will remain in port for several weeks and then proceed to Chefoo and Tsingtao for the summer.

As a result of a dispute between the Kailan Mining Administration and the Peiping-Mukden Railway, and also because of a strike of the miners, no deliveries of Kailan (Kaifing) coal are being made at present, either at Shanghai or in Tientsin. Telegrams indicate that the Kailan administration is reticent about making any statement on the situation, but its troubles are apparently incidental to a demand by the Chinese that this foreign controlled company shall give up its concessions in China.

Chiang Tso-Ping Confers with Moh Teh-hui at Moscow

Chiang Tso-ping, Chinese Minister to Berlin, after spending one year at his post, has arrived in Moscow, en route to China on a furlough trip and is conferring with Moh Teh-hui, Chinese plenipoteniary delegate to Moscow, in regard to the proceedings of the Sino-Soviet Conference. Upon the completion of the conferences between the two Chinese envoys, Mr. Chiang will continue on his way back to China by the Siberian railway.

Telegrams from Moscow report various postponements of the meetings between M. Karakhan, Soviet delegate, and Moh Teh-hui. The latter has broached the subject of having the Soviets sell their interest in the Railway to the Chinese. The Soviets are stated to be preparing counter-proposals.

FORECASTING

SHANGHAI'S TELEPHONE NEEDS

WHEN, as a new subscriber, you are given your telephone, there is entrusted to your use a share in the pole lines, underground cables, switchboards, exchange buildings, and in every other unit of the telephone plant. Practically every part of this intricate mechanism has to be in place at the time you demand telephone service.

Shanghai's telephone requirements as they will exist far into the future have to be visualised, and upon this mental picture is imposed the planning of an economical and efficient telephone system,

A great deal of this vast reconstruction programme has already been accomplished. The remainder, combining high-pressure work with meticulous care, is proceeding apace. Every human endeavour is being made to push ahead with the stupendous task.....

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

In the United States Court for China

In re. Last Will & Testament of WILLIAM GEORGE BUCHANAN, Deceased	Cause No. 3317 Special Proceedings No. 738 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM GEORGE BUCHANAN, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before SEPTEMBER 28, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China. Mrs. Laura F. Buchanan,

c/o Fleming, Franklin and Allman
21 Yuen Ming Yuen Road

March 23, 1931. Shanghai, China.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Record of Social Work in America

The Social Work Year Book, 1929. Published by the Russell Sage Foundation 1930. 600, pp. G$4.00.

"Social work in the United States has its professional organizations, its professional schools, its National conferences, and its periodicals. But it has hitherto had no periodical comprehensive record of its varied activities." Upon a belief that the understanding of social work could be increased, the Russell Sage Foundation-has published the book under review, and contemplates a biennal issue. It is a year book as its name denotes and not alone an encyclopaedia. But it has all the virtues of the latter, in that it systematises its subjet matter and provides cross indices in such a way that it is a most valued book of reference. A listing under the title of "Topical Articles Classified" appears in the front of the book, so that the full list of related material may be found at a glance. Twelve separate groups of subjects are distinguished, and cross references made to those which may fall in two categories, e.g. "Parent Education" is listed in group I, "Families or Adult Individuals" and also in group 2,- "Children". Further, co-ordinating articles in various groups are indicated by asterisks. The references and cross-indications are complete. The compilation, in its layout, reflects the high standard that is associated with every task, be it research or publication, which the Russell Sage Foundation handles. Within the text the best encyclopaedia practice is adopted of listing current terminology and cross-referring to a comprehensive article. For example, such a list as follows appears:

Life advisement—see Vocational Guidance
Little Theatres—see The Theatre
Living Wage—see Minumum Wage
Loan Sharks—see Small Loans
Lodging Houses—see Homeless persons
Lunacy—see Mental Diseases
Lucheon Clubs—See Business Men's Service Clubs
Malnutrition—see Nutrition for Children

The descriptive articles are written by experts in the

The descriptive articles are written by experts in the subject matter of each. They show a nice discrimination and balance. In few sentences they give a succinct definition, indicate historical data, and present status. One has a feeling that no data, or legislative action, or changing concept which should be recorded for a comprehensive view is omitted, though a wide subject may be handled in two or three columns.

What makes the text a Year Book is the final discussion, upon each subject which relates "Developments and events 1929". This is most valuable, and serves to make a student aware of happenings within 48 states in the year mentioned upon the subject in question. This may be of inestimable value in spreading information which may move toward co-ordination. For the long distance student, in China for example, it is helpful to learn thus of progress when one is far removed from the possibility of observing at close range.

Part II of the Text lists National Social Work Agencies alphabetically and in a classification. It further defines the scope of the agency sufficiently to be able to estimate it. Membership and publications, activities and meetings are given. The note of the American Association for Labor Legislation, for example, shows how excellent a compilation this section is:

"American Association for Labor Legislation (1906); 131 East 23d St., New York; John B. Andrews, Secy.

Membership: Individuals, 3,095.

Activities: The Association scientifically investigates industrial conditions, drafts bills, and actively champions legislation, particularly to provide for the following: adequate compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases; prevention of unemployment and mitigation of its effects; old-age pensions; rock dusting to prevent coal-mine catastrophes; rehabilitation of industrial cripples; and one day rest in seven. The Association investigates the administration of labor laws periodically. A specialized reference library is maintained and an information service provided for members. Reports on current labor problems are made through its periodical and through special leaflets, issued frequently. Annual and mid-year conferences provide opportunity for public discussion.

Publications: American Labor Legislation Review, quarterly, $3.00 a year. List of publications will be sent on request.

Annual meeting was held in December 1929, in New Orleans."

The Russell Sage Foundation has conceived an excellent service and performed it well. One looks forward to the next such effort, with a slight wonder as to how it will be handled. The whole gamut, of subjects seems to have been run. Yet a Year Book of a country is published every year with the pertinent facts for the year as well as standard articles variously handled. Whatever its content, the next Russell Sage Year Book is certain to be of value.

E. M. H.

Cocktails Deluxe

The Savoy Cocktail Book, by Harry Craddock: Decorations by Gilbert Rumbold: New York. The Richard R. Smith Co., Inc., Price, G.$2.50.

Strange indeed that this book, a work of art from the standpoint of typography, art and color work, should be the product of an American publishing house in the land of prohibition. Perhaps this is why one page is devoted to cocktails "suitable for a prohibition country," but there is only one page of such, the remainder, yes, hundreds of them mention articles of drink popularly supposed to be banned. Not being an authority on cocktails, the writer is in no position to pass on the technical phases or after-results of these innumerable combinations but from a literary standpoint the author displayed unmistakable genius, particularly in the choice of names for his chemical mixtures, for example, we find the "Loud Speaker Cocktail," designed for radio announcers. Then there is the "Leap Year Cocktail" invented on Feb 29, 1928, which allegedly was responsible for more proposals than any other cocktail. A further mixture known as the "Nose Dive cocktail," allegedly is well known among air-pilots, while the "Yellow Daisy," was said to have been invented by Deadwood Dick of Pony Express stage-coach days. A sort of appendix contains information about wines, this section being labeled "Enter now with reverence these pages of the great wines."

Recent Pamphlets Received

Through an unfortunate typographical error in last week's issue of *The Review* the name of Wang Chung-wei was given as the author of an article in the *People's Tribune*, entitled "Political Parties in the Educative Period." It should have read Wang Ching-wei.

The March issue of *The Political Science Quarterly*, published by Columbia University, New York, contains articles by Lindsay Rogers, Gaetano A Salvemini, Sam A. Lewisohn, Joseph H. Park, and N. Marion Mitchell.

The March 4 issue of the Foreign Policy Association *Information Service* contains an informative article on The Revolution in Brazil, by Agnes S. Waddell, who spent a year in that country gathering the material. The author says that the factor which contributed most to the revolution was the widespread unrest brought about by the economic depression, which in turn had its inception in the slump in coffee prices.

The March issue of the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science is entirely devoted to a discussion of the subject of The Insecurity of Industry. A long list of eminent contributors discusses such topics as the unemployment situation, policies and programs for stabilization of employment, and related subjects.

The April number of the *Export Inspection Bulletin* contains an account of the steps being taken by the Shanghai Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities to commence the inspection of export hides and skins. Copies of the draft regulations have been distributed among the merchants so that any valid objections or helpful suggestions may be taken into consideration by the Bureau before the final draft is made.

The *Shanghai Market Prices Report* for the third quarter of 1930, compiled by the National Tariff Commission, which was recently published, contains the usual tables showing prices of commodities dealt with on the Shanghai market. Trade conditions are described as being anything but satisfactory, owing to the slump in silver. The increased cost of foreign goods has materially cut down the volume of imports, while political disturbances and exchange instability have seriously retarded the export trade.

Nanking American Woman Writes Best Selling Novel

(Reprinted from Time Magazine, March 16)

The Good Earth, by Pearl S. Buck; John Day Company, New York—Price, G.$2.50

Wang Lung was the poor son of a poor farmer of Anhwei. When he married a slave girl from rich house of Hwang he hoped his lot would improve, and it did. O-lan was as good a wife as he could have picked: silent, a hard and willing worker, a sturdy producer of children. Forture smiled on Wang Lung, he bought more land. Then came a year of famine. With himself and his family nearly dead of starvation, Wang Lung decided to go south. In Kiangsu they lived like beggars, but they lived.

Pearl S. Buck
Author of "The Good Earth"

Revolution came to Kiangsu and gave Wang Lung a lucky break. In the uproar he stumbled on a good windfall of loot, and back they all went to Anhwei. The farm was in a dreadful state, but money mended matters; soon Wang Lung was richest man in the village. Famines came again but he outrode them. O-lan served him well and truly, lived to see herself supplanted by Lotus, a pretty but sterile harlot-mistress. Wang Lung's sons grew up to disappoint him. He was proud of their superior education but grieved that they cared nothing for the good earth from which their fortune had sprung. Just before his death he overheard them planning to sell his old farm, the only thing he really loved.

The Author, Pearl S. Buck (Mrs. J. Lossing Buck), daughter of U. S. missionaries, has lived so long in China that she ought to know whereof she writes, but *The Good Earth*, except for minor details, might have been laid in the U. S. in any agricultural country. This may mean that men are the same everywhere; it may mean a U. S. authoress cannot (even imaginatively) go native in China.

The Good Earth is the March choice of the Book-of-the Month-Club.

Note—Mrs. Buck's husband, who is professor of Farm Management at the Nanking University College of Agriculture and Forestry, is also a writer of books, but not "best sellers," his latest being *Chinese Farm Economy*—a Study of 2866 Farms in Seventeen Localities and Seven Provinces of China. Prof. Buck's book was published for the China Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations and was published by The Commercial Press, Shanghai.

President of Women's College at Peiping Doesn't Like the Term "Miss"

Liu Fue, president of the Women's College of the Peiping University, recently made an order forbidding the girl students to dance or to permit themselves to be called "Miss". Explaining the reason for the order, Mr. Liu said he did not wish to see all of the young ladies become "modern" girls. "I do not regard the title 'Miss' as applied to a young lady as particularly complimentary," declared Mr. Liu. "The English people also address their maid-servant 'Miss.' At any rate, we do not lack apropriate titles for our young ladies. We can use either Ku-nien or 'Hsiao-chieh,' which are perfectly good Chinese titles," said Mr. Liu.

The CHINESE NATION

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DEPARTMENTS

FINANCE & TRADE NOTES OF THE WEEK
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(Ministry of Commuications)

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(Co-operating with the Chinese Government Radio Administration)

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Who's Who in China

Tsow Tso-hua, government official and reclamation worker; born in Kirin, 1893; received his preliminary military training in China and later was graduated from the Japanese Military Officers' College in Tokyo; after his return to China from Japan; he has been in the service of the Fengtien Army, having participated in all the important wars fought between Fengtien and Chihli and other factions during the last ten years; he has always been associated with the artillery corps of the Fengtien Army and at one time was commander of the Corps; in 1927, he was ordered to lead his troops to Hin-an district in Inner Mongolia to carry on reclamation works and has served since as Tupan of the District, while in the meantime, retaining his post as Inspector-General of the Manchurian Artillery Corps with the rank of full-general; he is now on a tour to Europe and America to study reclamation projects in the interest of his district; address: Tupan's Office, Hin-an Reclamation District, Kirin.

Tsow Tso-hua (Chou Tso-hua)
鄒作華

Sentence on Albert B. Fall Is Upheld

The Appellate Court of the District of Columbia has upheld the conviction and sentence of Albert B. Fall, former U. S. Secretary of the Interior, convicted on charges of conspiracy to defraud in connection with the oil scandals of the administration of the late President Warren G. Harding. He was sentenced to one year in prison and to pay a fine of G. $100,000. Mr. Fall is alleged to have accepted a bribe for using his influence, when he was the Secretery of the Interior, to aid in transferring federal oil reserves to private interests. Mr. Fall, once a member of the United States Senate, and a power in the Republican Party, is now 70 years of age. An appeal will be taken to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Foreign Warships not to Anchor Opposite Shanghai Hereafter

Following conferences between the National Government and diplomatic representatives from the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan, the custom of having foreign warships anchored in the Whangpoo opposite the International Settlement of Shanghai is being abandoned. In future when a naval vessel comes to Shanghai, it will be allocated a berth at the Point, on the way up from Woosung. On occasions, naval ships may anchor at the present foreign-owned buoys, but this privilege will rest at the disposal of the Customs authorities, to whom the various foreign mooring places are being transferred.

German Newspapers Praise Former Shanghai Editor

The *Deutsche Presse*, the organ of the German Press Association in Berlin, recently published an article in appreciation of the life-work of Herr Carl Fink on the occasion of his 70th birthday. Herr Fink was editor of the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* in Shanghai from 1898 until the outbreak of the European war in 1914. His paper was most ably edited and was generally of an aggressive character. Herr Fink is still at work as editor of a paper connected with German overseas interests.

A RESOLUTION THAT WAS NOT INTRODUCED

(Continued from page 234)

from the three respective governing bodies. When one wants to telephone just across the border, one has to use the telephones having deposited the necessary cash with the telephone administration or company in advance.

To the Chinese, the so-called Consular Body in Shanghai has never been recognized by the Chinese government, and therefore, legally speaking, it has no right to call any meeting of the Ratepayers in Shanghai. Such practice should be done away with.

So, from our comparative study of conditions in the S. A. D. 3 and the International Settlement in Shanghai, it will be seen that conditions are more satisfactory in the former British Concession now under the Chinese administration, and that conditions are far from satisfactory in the International Settlement under the S. M. C. How much better it would be for the progress of both the foreign-controlled and Chinese controlled areas of Shanghai if a resolution such as the following had been introduced at the Ratepayers meeting.

A RESOLUTION

"Inasmuch as the Chinese have shown their ability in administering the foreign returned concessions, such as Hankow, and many others:

"Inasmuch as the amalgamation of two governing bodies (the Chinese and S. M. C.) into one is to secure efficiency in the administration:

Resolved that measures be discussed for the voluntary dissolution of the Municipality of the International Settlement and for handing over the administration to the Chinese Municipality."

We believe that this is the sort of resolution which the Ratepayers should decide upon if they have the interest and welfare of Shanghai at heart.

Shanghai, April 10, 1931.

French Press Opposes Chinese Unit of Trans-Asian Expedition

The French press on April 11 violently opposed the Chinese unit of the Haardt-Citroen Asian Mission when radio messages were received by M. Andre Citroen describing the difficulties encountered by the explorers who were scheduled to leave Peiping on April 8. Three automobiles in the caravan of the Peiping unit, M. Citroen had been informed, have been so seriously damaged that it is impossible for the expedition from the Peiping to continue toward Kashgar. The caravan is stated to be held up at Nankow Pass. Messages received in Paris blame the Chinese Government for multiplying the difficulties of the explorers and the French press is becoming vociferous in condemning the expedition as a whole. A dispute has arisen between the French members of the expedition and Dr. Chu Men-yi, head of the Chinese party.

Opposition Develops Towards Pekin Syndicate

Strongly protesting against the resumption of operations by the Pekin Syndicate Mines, a mass meeting was held at the Tao-ching Railway public playground at Chiaotso, in North Honan, March 16. More than 10,000 were present. After parading along the streets, carrying long sticks or native guns with them, they gathered in front of the Pekin Syndicate office, crying loudly, "Down with the foreign slaves," "Punish the traitors Pu Ju-lin and Gang Ching-fang," "Swearing to take back the Pekin Syndicate Mines rights," "Pekin Syndicate mines responsible to pay the losses of the local inhabitants," etc.

Wireless Rates to America, France and Germany Announced

Rates for messages to be transmitted between the Government International Radio Station to Shanghai and foreign countries have been fixed, according to information from the Ministry of Communications, as follows: For messages to America, Francs 3.75 per word, to France and Germany Francs 3.45 per word. Rates for other countries are still under consideration. A *Kuo Min* message from Nanking states that since the inauguration of the International Radio Station last December, Sino-American and Sino-German radio traffic has been carried on with satisfactory results.

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In the United States Court for China

In re. Last Will & Testament of GUY WATERS CRUM Deceased	Cause No. 3339 Special Proceedings No. 749 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GUY WATERS CRUM, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 4, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Laura Crum, *Executrix.*
c/o Schuhl & Lurton,
141 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China.
March 28, 1931

In the United States Court for China

JOSEPH L. MOODY, JR.,
Plaintiff,
vs.
CATHERINE H. MOODY, JR.,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3348
Civil No. 1485
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China, April 8, 1931.
JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by his attorney, has this 8th day of of April, 1931, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 9th day of April, 1931, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 8th day of April, 1931, Joseph L. Moody, Jr., the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has she been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last year previous to the 8th day of April, 1931;

NOW WHEREFORE it is this 9th day of April, 1931, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a weekly paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holiday, occurring after the 25th day of May, 1931, the day of the last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT
MILTON D. PURDY
Judge.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

MARY BAKER BATTERTON,
Plaintiff.
vs.
BENJAMIN ALFRED BATTERTON,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3349
Civil No. 1486
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China, this 15th day of April, 1931.
L. T. KENAKE
Asst. Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS Plaintiff herein by her attorneys, on the 15th day of April, 1931, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the Defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 15th day of April, 1931, the summons for the Defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 15th day of April, 1931, Mary Baker Batterton, the Plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the Defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has he been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last six months previous to the 16th day of April, 1931.

NOW, THEREFORE it is this 15th day of April 1931, ORDERED that service upon the Defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the Defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendant Cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 2nd day of may, 1931, the day of the last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT
Milton D. Purdy
Judge

56-300

RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS IN CHINA

(*Continued from page 238*)

China's Sound Policies in the Past

In the world race for industrial supremacy there will be different opinions as to whether China should speed up or slow down. Every one has his own way of judging things, but a stitch in time saves nine and a national policy should aim at the present and future prosperity of the country. China has survived all the ancient nations. There are numerous reasons for her survival, of course, but the most fundamental ones are the unaggressive nature of her people and the sound policy of agriculture. When a man has enough to eat, a place to live in, and sufficient clothing to keep him warm, he is decidedly more happy than the bank managers of Chicago who are at the mercy of the gangsters. A rich man has his own troubles to worry about and in some cases the radio music, the newest amusement known to mankind, fails to alleviate his anguish. Why does this principle not apply to a wealthy nation?

Wuchow, April 11, 1931.

Macnaghten, Council Head and B.A.T. Director, Sued by Dog-Gamblers

E. B. Macnaghten, Chairman of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement, and Managing Director of the British-American Tobacco Company, together with Capt. R. J. M. Martin, Chief of Police, was named in a damage action for $2,500,000 which was filed in the British Supreme Court by the Greyhound Racing Association, Ltd., on Tuesday, April 14. The damage suit against the two leading officials of the Settlement was an outgrowth of the Council's action in closing the British-registered dog-gambling resorts on March 31. On April 4, when the proprietors of Luna Park, the leading British dog-gambling resort, attempted to hold another race meeting, the attempt was blocked by action of the Municipal Police. The damage action alleges that the Municipal Council's closure of the dog-gambling resorts was illegal. Under British law the next move will be the setting of a return day by the Court when both parties or their representatives will appear before the Court and ask for pleadings, following which the case will be adjourned in order to enable the lawyers to file the claims and answers.

The filing of a damage suit against Macnaghten and Martin occasioned considerable surprise in Shanghai as it was thought the greyhound track proprietors would bring their action before the Court of Consuls. The sum mentioned in the action, $2,500,000, which figures out at £156,000 or G.$780,000 is one of the largest ever filed in an exterritorial court in China.

Australian Labor Leaders Recommend Violent Action

At an extremist meeting held in Sydney April 13 Mr. Hoare, President of the Northern Coalminers' Federation, after referring in insulting terms to King George, praised the Labor army. The formation of the army has been decided upon by the Sydney Labor conference. It is to combat anti-Labor forces and, as its more militant promoters proclaim, "To meet violence with violence." Mr. Hoare said the present system must end but with the least possible amount of bloodshed.

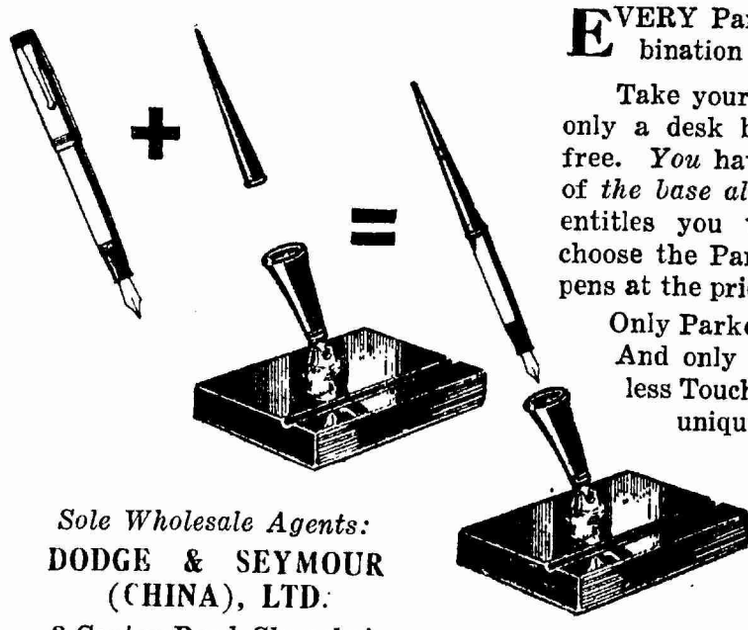
James Kidd, another extremist addressing the same meeting, said the Labor army must become what the Red army had become in Russia. It necessarily was a revolutionary movement. The working classes must realize that if they were going to fight it would not be by means of the ballot box but by machine guns.

Two Tons of Narcotics Publicly Burned at Pootung

About two tons of narcotic drugs, and a quantity of narcotic pills and opium paraphernalia, valued at $143,000, was publicly burned at Pootung opposite Shanghai April 10 by the Customs authorities. Deputies from the local civil and military organs as well as various civic organizations witnessed the bonfire.

Tide-waiters of the Tientsin Customs, after a search, discovered a quantity of opium weighing 12,000 ounces hidden in the coal bunkers of the s. s. *Hsin Feng* of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company April 9.

Dual use plus dual value with Parker Duofold



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Shanghai Voters Reject Majestic Purchase Proposal

The Shanghai Foreign Ratepayers at the annual meeting held in the International Settlement on April 15, rejected a proposal to purchase the Majestic Hotel site on Bubbling Well Road. The proposal to purchase the Majestic property originated with a number of women's organizations, the idea being to use the location for the creation of a civic center. Th proposal was defeated by more than two to one. Other resolutions, pertaining chiefly to financial affairs were adopted unanimously, including an important proposal for increasing educational facilities for Chinese children. The Chairman, E. B. Macnaghten, in the presentatiation of the Chairman's report, referred to the report of the so-called Salaries Commission, appointed two years ago, wherein it was stated that in future no foreigner would be employed for a position in the local government until the Council was satisfied that the place could not be held by a Chinese. About 200 ratepayers were present at the meeting, which was held in the Grand Theater.

Bruce J. Miles Takes Charge of General Motors in China

Bruce J. Miles has been appointed president and managing director of General Motors China, Inc., and has arrived in Shanghai from Japan. Mr. and Mrs. Miles will reside here in future permanently.

Mr. Miles has been assistant managing director since 1929, holding concurrently the position of representative director of the Japan organization. He is an old time executive of General Motors, having started with the Cadillac Motor Car Co. in 1915. From 1920 until 1923 he was General Motors representative for China, Japan and the Philippines with headquarters first in Manila and later in Shanghai.

C. F. Cross, acting branch manager in Shanghai, recently returned to New York on home leave.

Rotary Club Is Organized at Hangchow

The Hangchow Rotary Club was inaugurated April 11 at the Lake View Hotel. Eleven Shanghai members and one Peiping member, T. T. Lin were present. The Hangchow Rotary Club begins with 18 members, 10 Chinese, 4 Americans and 4 British, as follows: Messrs. C. Y. Tu, Ginarn Lao, Y. Y. Liu, S. M. Lee. Y. T. Chou, B. E. Lee. J. C. Oliver, Robert F. Fitch, C. F. Ho. U. B. Hsu, R. J. McMullen, Sing Bea Chang, Y. W. Liu, John Curtis, A. M. Shaw, Charles Lee, F. S. Crawford, S. D. Sturton, W. Shen, M. S. Pei and Paxon Zhee.

Japan Expresses Regret to Soviet Over Assassination

Japan's note to the Government of Soviet Russia expressing regret over the recent assassination in Tokyo of M. Anikiev, Russian Commercial Attache in Japan, was made public in Moscow April 10. It emphasizes that Japan had no thought of intimating violence when it warned that Soviet Russian actions against Japanese fishermen might lead to excesses. The Japanese note promises that the slayer, Nebukatsu Sato, will be punished.

Lutheran Mission Pays Ransom, Hoping to Secure Release of Rev. Nelson

A *United Press* telegram from Hankow during the week stated that the Lutheran Mission was paying some ransom money (amount not disclosed) to the bandits who are holding the Rev. Bert Nelson. The Mission has been making efforts independent of the American and Chinese authorities with a view to securing his release, so far without success.

New Insurance Firm to Open in Shanghai Under A. A. U.'s Auspices

The International Assurance Company, Limited, has been organized in Shanghai under the auspices of the American Asiatic Underwriters with a capital of Tls. 3,000,000. The new company will be incorporated under the Hongkong ordinances. Swan, Culberstson and Fritz are underwriting the entire stock issue.

IN THE FIELDS OF FINANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION

(*Continued from page 240*)

Mystery About Reported B.A.T. Loan to Shansi Province

Ma To, a representative of the Shansi provincial government, arrived in Nanking on April 12 and according to a report issued by *Kuomin*, he has been authorized by Gen. Shang Chen, chairman of the Shansi administration to make arrangements with the National Government for permission to issue a provincial loan of $24,000,000 which is to be used for financial rehabilitation. Both Ma To and Shang Chen denied the previously published reports that the British-American Tobacco Company had been granted a monopoly of cigarette sales in the province in exchange for a loan of $20,000,000 (See *The Review* for April 11, Page 185).

According to a *Reuter* report from Taiyuanfu, which was dated April 4, the Shansi Provincial Government had concluded an agreement with the B. A. T. whereby the Company is again permitted to market its products in Shansi after being barred from the province for more than a year upon the orders of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan. The *Reuter* report alleged that the Shansi Finance Bureau, under Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, had granted a cigarette monopoly to the Chinese Nanyang Tobacco Company which had erected a cigarette factory in Taiyuanfu, but it was claimed the machinery never had been installed. Another report from Shansi, also by *Reuters* on April 4 stated that Gen. Shang Chen was holding public burnings of depreciated Shansi bank notes, his object being to restore the notes to par.

State Council Authorizes Increase of Railway Rates

The National State Council on April 7 issued an order to the Ministry of Railways authorizing an increase in passenger and freight on the various railways, the object being to make up as far as possible the loss suffered due to the decrease in in the value of silver which had made it impossible for the railways to meet their obligations in foreign countries. The increases will apply on lines other than the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow systems which were put into effect last month. According to the report, the maximum increase is 20 per cent which is to be enforced on the Kiaochow-Tsinan and the Taokow-Chinghua Railways.

The new increases authorized in the passenger and freight rates on the various Railways are as follows:

(A). Taokow-Chinghua and Kiaochow-Tsinan Railways, 20 per cent on both passenger and freight tariffs;

(B). Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway, 15 per cent on passenger and freight tariffs;

(C). Wuchang-Changsha section of the Canton-Hankow Railway 10 per cent on passenger and freight tariffs;

(D). Peiping-Hankow, Tientsin-Pukow, Peiping-Suiyuan and Lung-Hai Railways, 15 per cent on freight tariff only.

(E). In the case of the Peiping-Liaoning, Cheng-ting-Taiyuan, Canton-Kowloon Railways, and Canton-Shiuchow section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, no increase in passenger and freight rates will be made for the present.

Chinese Bank Plans Finance Scheme for North China Farmers

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, with head office in Shanghai, in cooperation with the China International Famine Relief Association of Peiping has announced a plan for extending financial assistance to Chinese rural co-operative societies in North China. According to a report published in *The China Press* (Shanghai) on April 9 the bank will advance loans at 8 percent interest to the rural co-operatives, the money to be used by Chinese farmers in purchasing seed, farm machinery and other agricultural needs. It was stated that the famine relief organization has assisted in the organization of approximately 1,000 rural cooperative societies in Hopei (Chihli) province alone and through the assistance of the bank the work will be greatly extended. In the past seven years the famine relief body has advanced the total of $225,000 to these farmers organizations without loss of capital or interest. The contract between the bank and the famine relief organization which was signed on March 1 by P. C. King of the Peiping office of the bank and Y. S. Djang of the famine relief commission, contains the following provisions:

(1) The bank is prepared to lend its support to the agricultural societies and thus lessen the burden on the Commission.

(2) The bank advances money to the co-ops in conjunction with the C.I.F.R.C. bearing the larger share as the risk involved becomes smaller as determined by the grading of societies done by the Commission.

(3) The sum to be advanced in this manner by the bank is to be increased as more experience in this line is gained.

(4) The bank agrees to charge the same rate of interest as the C.I.F.R.C. prescribes for the societies. The arrangement became effective on March 16.

New Reclamation Work Planned in Kirin

That colonization and reclamation of border lands would tend to relieve over-population in China proper and strengthen the border defense was the opinion of General Tsow Tso-hua, Tupan of the Hin-an Reclamation District, who is now in Shanghai enroute to Europe and America to study reclamation projects in the interest of his district. Hin-an is a part of Inner Mongolia on the eastern side of the Khingan Shan, but is under direct administration of the Kirin Authorities. The district was formerly waste land, but after two years' reclamation under Gen. Tsow's direction, it now provides livelihood for more than 500,000 people who are immigrants from different parts in China Proper. As a mountainous district, Hin-an is vastly rich in mineral deposits, over 40 coal mines and 10 oil fields have been discovered during the past two years. In addition, there are a number of gold and silver mines which have not yet been exploited. The soil of the district is fertile and is fit for pasturage and cereals. The chief products of Hing-an are furs and cattle which are exported. The possibilities of its future development are unbounded, if extensive reclamation works can be carried out, Gen. Tsow stated. At present the inter-communication in the district is a great convenience, the different parts having been linked by many motor roads and a branch railway road from Tao-an to Solun and also new telegraph installations. All construction work was done by soldier labor and immigrants. As regards housing facilities, many modern houses and huts have been built and immigrants seem be much satisfied and prospering. Gen. Tsow who is now in Shanghai was scheduled to depart on April 15 for Europe. He will first visit Moscow where he intends to inspect the agricultural stations and then will proceed to France and Denmark. In the latter country he contemplates a study of various reclamation projects. After completing his inspection in Europe, he will proceed to America and Canada where he will consult experts on the reclamation works. He will be accompanied by his wife and they expect to complete their tour in a year.

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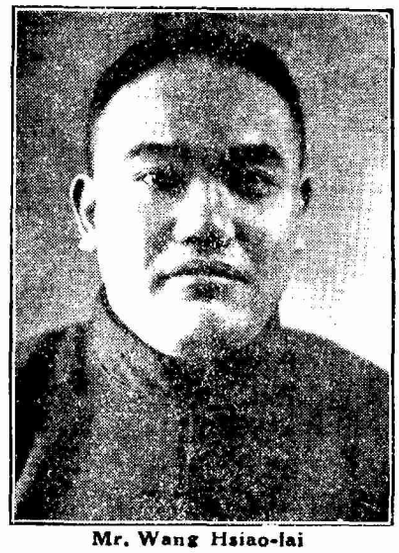
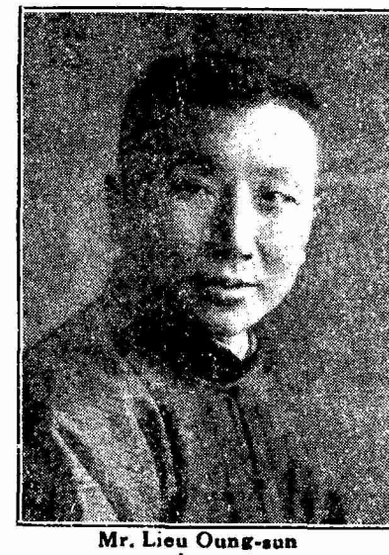
ALL FIVE SHANGHAI CHINESE COUNCILLORS RE-ELECTED

Mr. Yu Ya-ching



Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai



Mr. Lieu Oung-sun

Mr. Sin-loh Hsu

Mr. Yuan Li-tun

Mr. T. D. Woo

All five Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council, who have held office during the past 12 months, were re-elected at the annual general meeting of Chinese Ratepayers held April 10. The names of the successful candidates are given above. The man shown in the center of the top row, Wang Hsiao-lai is not a member of the Council. He is Chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers Association. The members of the executive committee of the Association are Messrs. Chen Ding-sih, Li Foo-sun, Woo Yun-tsia, Ling Koo-ho, Zung Shun-ching. All of the members of the committee were re-elected.

Chairman of Chinese Ratepayers Association Discusses Municipal Subjects

Wang Hsiao-lai, chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers Association, at a recent meeting of the Association's Assembly of Representatives, made an address covering the Chinese position *vis-a-vis* the Foreign Municipality of Shanghai. There were, he said, two ways of looking at the matter of proportionate Chinese representation, that of population or tax-paying. On the former basis the Chinese were entitled to 95 per cent representation; on the latter, to 55%, say eleven members out of a total of twenty. He called attention to the swelling of the police budget, but he expressed the opinion that distinct progress in the curtailment of criminal cases will have to depend upon the appointment of competent Chinese to senior positions in the Police Force. He commented on the fact that the Council was not doing more for Chinese education. He expressed doubt as to the sincerity of the Council of its intention to appoint Chinese to senior positions. He intimated that a "certain person is cherishing the unwise ambition of monopolizing the Municipal Administration for interested purposes." He concluded by voicing the Chinese community's appreciation of the Council's policy of closing up the dog racing establishments.

Ho Teh-kwei, secretary of the Association, made a speech at a meeting held under the auspices of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. last Sunday, in which generally the same points were made.

A more aggressive attitude was adopted in a circular issued during the week by the Association. The circular alleges that the Council has been negligent in the education of Chinese children. Positive measures for education of Chinese children are strongly urged. There are only three primary school at present for Chinese, it was pointed out.

"Lack of Chinese officials in the Shanghai Municipal Council's police force has been aggravating the maintenance of order in the city," reads the announcement.

The recent project of the S. M. C. of charging the general rate upon an assessment basis is the subject of another attack. The association says that the Council by doing so "tried to make both ends meet when it has used up the profit gotten, without the consent of the Chinese rate payers, by sale of the Shanghai Power Company."

New York Maintains Position as World's Largest Port

First place among the ports of the world still belongs to New York, according to a report issued last week by the bureau of commerce of the port of New York. The report places New York 38 per cent. above London, its closest competitor in world trade. The report showed the total tonnage of vessels arriving in New York last year at 31,033,000 and the overseas passenger traffic of the port was 1,124,827 persons as against 1,119,399 for the previous year.

Attack on Mrs. Garfield Huang and the Opium Controversy

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

During the past few weeks the rumor concerning a case of alleged opium smuggling by Mrs. Garfield Huang, wife of the executive secretary of the National Anti-opium Association, has been current in Shanghai and elsewhere. Though the news was published in some dailies, yet the reports were so brief and diverging that they serve only to perplex and puzzle the public. There was no uniformity in the time and place with regard to the discovery. Some said that it was discovered in Hongkong several weeks ago, some said two years ago; while others said that it happened in Canton *some time ago*. That a case of so serious and important a nature should still remain a mystery after three weeks had elapsed inevitably gives rise to doubt and suspicion in the minds of the public. Either the rumor is just a rumor or the newspapers are not performing their duty in keeping the public informed. In a recent issue of the *China Critic* March 26, there was an editorial bearing the striking title "Mrs. Garfield Huang and Mrs. Kao Ying". This criticism was based upon a rumor which has not yet been confirmed at all.

With the return of Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Huang to Shanghai the case appears to take a new turn. A special committee meeting of the National Anti-opium Association was held to hear the report of Mr. and Mrs. Huang and to examine the evidence leading to the false charge alleging that morphine was discovered by the custom-house of Hongkong in Mrs. Huang's belongings. The result was a formal finding that the charges against Mrs. Huang were untrue. According to their statement published in the local Chinese and English dailies during the past few days, both Mr. and Mrs. Huang were away in Formosa in the interest of the Association at the time when this rumor was circulated. Their trip was kept secret, for their investigation in Formosa is one which the monopolists do not endorse. The fact that the rumor was circulated right after the fight between the Anti-opium association and the monopolists suggests that it might have been framed up by his enemies to hinder the anti-opium work. The public still well remembers that only recently Mr. Huang played an active part in criticizing the opium monopoly. Since he was the central figure in the fight, he naturally has many bitter enemies. According to some of his close friends, Mr. Huang had received many threats during the last few months. Very likely this was just another therat to destroy the force of the campaign against opium.

Therefore it is our object to appeal to the final justice of public opinion. If the rumor is verified, the accused should be brought to the law in due course. But if it turns out to be groundless, it is the duty of newspapermen to discredit the source of the rumor and clear up the matter for the public.

In the editorial in the *China Critic*, the writer's attitude was far from being impartial. Instead of adhering to the noble principle of unbiased criticism based upon facts, he attacked individuals; he did this, instead of enlightening the public.

It would be indeed regrettable to see a Weekly like the *China Critic* become involved in politics. The public is deeply concerned and interested in this sensational scandal. It is the duty of your paper to follow closely the subsequent developments of the case and keep the public well-informed. The public is anxiously waiting to hear what your paper has to say concerning this case.

H. Y. PAN.

Shanghai College, April 11, 1931.

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Editor's Note:—The issue of *The Review* for April 11 (Page 194) contained the report of the executive committee of the National Anti-Opium Association certifying to the falsity of the charges against Mrs. Garfield Huang and suggesting the possible motives for the attack. Previous issues of *The Review* on February 21, February 28, and March 28 contained extended references to the proposed government control of the opium traffic which was made by Dr. Wu Lien-teh, head of the Shanghai Quarantine Service, together with articles in opposition to Dr. Wu's scheme, which were either written or inspired by Garfield Huang and the Anti-Opium Association.

Garfield Huang in a recent statement says: "I have been expecting every dirty plot to spoil my work and my name, but this time they have chosen my wife to be their victim. We were nearly killed by our enemies in Amoy, but were saved by foreign and Chinese friends. As a result of that we discovered an extensive plot involving many persons. The documents in our possession serve well to prove their plot against us. We shall publish the documents and the names of persons involved in the plot when necessary and leave the case to the final judgment of the public opinion of the world."

The local Kuomintang during the week issued a statement exonerating Mrs. Huang. The Tangpu had commissioned four representatives to investigate the charges against Mrs. Huang and they were unanimous in declaring that they were untrue. The Tangpu declared that the charges were dirty politics directed chiefly against Mr. Huang, who recently led a hard fight against the proposed opium monopoly and who, by virtue of his position as general secretary of the National Anti-Opium Association, was of necessity making many enemies.

National Christian Council Convenes at Hangchow

The National Christian Council of China convened in the hospital of the Church Missionary Society, at Hangchow, end of last week. The first evening, April 10, was mostly taken up with a reception given to the Council by the pastors of the local church, under the leadership of Rev. D. Nyi, a retired Anglican clergyman.

The sessions on April 11 were conducted by Dr. R. Y. Lo. A large group had come from Shanghai in a specially chartered third-class car. Of these delegates, 70 represented 26 organizations, which have ratified the Constitution of the National Christian Council; four represented three groups who, while they have not ratified the Constitution, have appointed representatives to the meeting, eleven represented five groups who were invited to send representatives to the meeting: twelve were co-opted members. There were also fifteen visitors, including Dr. Paul Douglass, Director of the Laymen's Inquiry; Dr. J. L. Corley, representing the World Sunday School Association, and Dr. K. L. Butterfield, now in China on behalf of the International Missionary Council, who attended as a fraternal delegate from the National Christian Council in Japan. About 70 per cent of those attending this National Christian Council meeting were Chinese.

Dr. C. Y. Cheng, the General Secretary of the National Christian Council, presented a report, saying in contrast to the situation of two years ago, the Christian Church as a whole was showing many signs of an aggressive spirit.

Five speakers then dealt with the Five Year Movement.

J. W. Hubbard referred to the progress made in the Christian campaign against illiteracy. He gave several instances of churches which had been practically resurrected as a result of their literacy campaigm.

The afternoon was given to statements by Rev. J. L. Corley, directing a deputation of the National Christian Council, now studying the problem of Religious Education in China, and Dr. Kenyon Butterfield, who came to China especially to promote rural reconstruction. Dr. Corley showed that the Christian forces in China are very poorly coordinated as regards the problem of religious education.

Dr. Butterfield's speech was an earnest plea for the Christian forces to attempt to set up a Christian rural civilization.

Asia Life's Annual Statement Shows Healthy Condition

The annual statement of the Asia Life Insurance Company, whose main office is at 17 The Bund, Shanghai, (published in pamphlet form during the week) shows a healthy state of affairs. The company's business is growing annually, the insurance in force at the end of 1930 being $34,428,000. The list of investments of the company include government bonds, railway and public utility bonds and various other bonds and stocks, which together with mortgages on real estate, disclose an investment of $3,002,-354,68. The company, according to the American legal standard, carries a reserve on policies in force of $2,569,-654,92. The officers of the company are: C. V Starr, president; Mansfield Freeman, vice president; C. J. Seitz, treasurer; N. Vander Starr, secretary; Miles M. Dawson, consulting actuary.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Weak — Business Done 1,900,000 Shares
April 15.

1930-1931 High	1930-1931 Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. Apr. 13	Tues. Apr. 14
37⅝	14¼	1.60	Adams Express	19⅞	19⅞
68½	31¼	3.00	Allis Chalmers	32½	32½
156½	104⅝	*4.00	American Can	123⅞	123
101¾	25	—	American &ForeignPower	41¾	40
76⅞	11⅛	—	American& For. Power W.	25¼	24¼
79½	37½	4.00	American Smelting	48	46½
274¼	170⅜	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	190½	190
136⅞	99¼	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	129⅞	129
124⅞	47⅝	*3.00	American Waterworks	65	63½
81⅛	25	1.50	Anaconda Copper	34⅝	33¾
61⅝	16⅝	*1.00	Atlantic Refining	19	18¾
122⅜	55⅜	5.00	Baltimore & Ohio	70½	70¼
110¼	47⅞	6.00	Bethlehem Steel	52¾	51½
50⅛	15	1.00	Borg Warner	25¾	25⅛
33⅜	7¾	—	Calumet & Hecla	8⅞	8⅞
52¼	35¼	2.50	Canadian Pacific Railway	39	38¼
362¾	82½	6.00	Case J. I.	101¼	97¼
82½	32⅛	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	43⅛	43¼
43	14⅛	1.00	Chrysler	23	22⅞
44½	13⅛	p.30	Cities Service, Com.	18¼	17⅞
87	30⅝	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	39⅜	38¼
37⅝	7⅛	.75	Columbia Graphaphone	12⅛	11⅝
26¼	7½	.60	Commonwealth &Southern	9¾	9⅞
6¼	1⅜	—	„ „ war.	2⅛	2
136⅞	78¼	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	102¼	100¾
30½	7¾	—	Continental Oil	9	9
14⅞	1¾	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	4¾	4¼
145¼	80½	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	94½	93⅝
255¼	142⅛	5.00	Eastman Kodak	162	160
117⅞	37⅛	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	49¼	47⅞
67⅜	16⅛	4.00	Fox Film "A"	26½	24½
34⅝	4⅜	—	General Aviation	10⅛	10⅛
96⅜	41⅞	1.60	General Electric	46⅝	44⅝
61¼	44⅜	3.00	General Foods	55⅞	56
54¼	31⅛	3.00	General Motors	44½	44⅞
160⅞	56	5.00	General Railway Signal	71¼	71⅛
47⅞	29	2.50	Gold Dust	40⅛	39½
58½	15¼	—	Goodrich Rubber	16	13⅜
96⅞	35⅛	5.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	45¼	44⅝
59⅞	12	2.00	Granby	18	18
62⅞	10	1.00	Hudson Motors,	20	20
75⅝	42	4.00	International Cement	46	Una.
14½	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	2½	2½
115¾	43¾	2.50	International Harvester	51½	50¾
44⅝	12¾	.60	International Nickel	18	17½
77⅝	17½	2.00	International Tel.& Tel.	35½	33⅞
148⅝	48¾	3.00	Johns Manville	58¾	58¾
26⅝	7⅜	—	Kelvinator	14	13½
68¾	20⅛	2.00	Kennecott	25½	25
35⅜	20⅝	1.60	Kreuger & Toll	26⅛	26⅛
48⅛	17⅛	1.00	Kroger Grocery	32¼	31⅝
114⅝	76¼	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	86¾	85
95⅝	41⅜	3.00	Loew's: Inc	54⅛	52¼
28⅛	8¾	—	Lorillard P Co. (com-)	19¼	19½
44⅞	9¼	—	Ludlum Steel	Una.	17
49⅞	15⅛	—	Montgomery Ward	23½	22⅛
58½	21¼	4.00	Nash Motors	37¼	36¾
32⅜	9	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	11⅞	11⅜
192¾	105⅛	6.00	New York Central	107⅛	107
107⅞	45	3.00	Pacific Lighting	62⅛	60½
23⅝	7¼	.60	Packard Motor	9	9
77¼	34¾	4.00	Paramount—Publix Corp	43⅝	41
86⅝	53½	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	55½	55⅛
16½	5	.20	Pennroad Corporation	6½	6⅜
44¾	11½	*2.00	Phillips Petroleum	10	9⅛
123¾	65	3.40	Public Service of N.Jersey	86⅝	85¼
60⅜	11⅜	—	Radio Corporation	23⅛	21⅞
50	14⅜	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	23⅛	21¾
58⅝	40	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	51¾	51½
100⅝	43⅛	2.50	Sears Roebuck	54½	54⅛
25½	5¼	—	Shell Union	7⅜	7⅛
94⅞	11	—	Simmons Company	15¾	16¼
72	40⅛	2.00	SouthernCaliforniaEdison	48½	48½
29¼	14⅛	1.20	Standard Brands	18¾	18½
129¼	52¾	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	78	75¼
84⅞	43½	1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	43½	42⅝
40⅜	19¾	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	21¾	21¼
60½	28⅛	3.00	Texas Corporation	28⅛	27¾
67⅜	40¼	4.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	46¼	45½
89¼	40⅛	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing	50½	50
47⅜	10⅜	1.00	Trans America	12⅜	12¼
106⅜	52½	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	63½	63
242¾	166¼	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	174	171½
99	18⅜	—	United Aircraft& Transp't	34¼	32⅜
52	13⅞	.75	United Corporation	25⅝	25¼
35	11	—	U.S. Rubber	17⅜	17⅛
198¾	134⅝	7.00	U.S. Steel	138¼	136½
143¼	44⅜	3.00	Vanadium	51¼	50⅝
80¾	9⅜	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	12⅝	11⅝
201½	84⅛	4.00	Westinghouse E. & M.	80⅝	78⅜
72⅜	51⅜	2.40	Woolworth	62⅝	61⅞
			Call Money	1½%	1½%

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U. S. Goods Built British Exposition Which Prince of Wales Opened

(Reprinted from the New York Times)

Buenos Aires —When the Prince of Wales arrived at the British Empire Trade Exposition grounds to inaugurate one of the most elaborate bids which any one country has ever made for the trade of another, he walked along new streets that were put down with American road machinery.

Moreover, American-made loud-speakers installed by a local American company carried his voice into the dozen or more pavilions, which have been constructed mostly of American-made fiber board, while an American broadcasting company carried his words to Canada. At every possible opportunity he undoubtedly smoked the American-made cigarettes which he has been smoking throughout his South American tour.

The exposition was far from ready for opening, and the British heir showed his displeasure in an unmistakable manner. Only the Canadian exhibit and the British Government's display were complete. The other exhibitors were working day and night to install their products and it is expected that everything will be complete a few days after the inauguration.

The exhibits include practically all important British industries, but special attention has been given to the engineering and transportation branches. The automobile exhibit includes every type of car, from tiny runabouts not much larger than a baby carriage to huge six-wheel trucks run by steam. The Golden Arrow and the Bluebird, famous racing cars, are on view, as is the speedboat Miss England II.

All of the important London newspapers have sent special correspondents to Buenos Aires; hundreds of British and Canadian tourists have arrived, and the entire empire is showing an intense interest in the exposition.

Whatever it may do for British trade, it is proving the greatest advertisement the Argentine Republic has ever received. It has given employment to thousands of Argentine workmen and has caused the expenditure of millions of dollars in Buenos Aires at a time when unemployment and the economic crisis are very bad.

Ban on Kuomintang in Singapore Continues

A *Reuter* telegram from Singapore April 12 stated that the Government of the Straits Settlements has no information regarding the alleged settlement of the position concerning Kuomintang organizations in the Straits Settlements, as had been reported in a Chinese telegram from Shanghai. It is officially stated at Singapore that the position there has remained unaltered since the announcement made in February, 1930, by the Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, that political organizations connected with the Kuomintang would be proscribed in the Straits Settlements.

American Archeologists Coming to China

Langdon Warner, curator of the Fogg Art Museum arrived in Japan last week on his way to China, in the interests of archeology. Mr. Warner is also a lecturer in the Division of Fine Arts at Harvard.

Edward Waldo Forbes, director and head of the Fogg Museum, Harvard University, who is lecturer in fine arts at Harvard and honorary director and trustee of numerous other museums in the United States, is due in Yokohama on May 14, and will come to China later. Mr. Forbes is a brother of W. Cameron Forbes, U. S. Ambassador to Japan.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 8th April, 1931.

The Easter Holidays commenced on Friday, the 3rd inst. and concluded on Monday, the 6th inst. when all Banks were closed. A movement on the part of speculators to cover some of their oversold position took place on the 1st and 2nd inst. and caused a considerable decline on those two days. We understand purchases of some five to six lakh of sterling were made, and with some Merchant demand appearing simultaneously the rates prevailing the previous week soon dropped away. Since the holidays, on the two days we have been working the market has declined: news has been received that Mr. Hoover is not in favor of calling an International Conference on Silver, which had a disheartening effect, and was the reason for speculators buying heavily again on the resumption of business.

Silver:—On the 2nd inst. was 12 1/16d. for spot and 13d. forward and G. $0.28 1/8, and to day is 12 1/16d. for both deliveries, and G. $0.27 1/4.

China and India have sold: the market abroad has been featureless: America rather a seller at the fixed rates.

Exchange:—On the 2nd inst. the official rate for T/T London was 1/3 3/8d., subsequently lowered to 1/3d., on the 7th inst further reduced to 1/2 3/4d. and remained at this figure to-day.

The market on the 2nd inst. opened with sellers of T/T on London and New York at 1/3 7/8d. and G. $.31: 4 m/s Cr. 1/3 and G. $.31 7/8: Yen Cross rate 49 3/8: Yen 158 3/4: Gold Bars 719. These rates were only available a very short time, when a rush of speculators to buy, coupled with Merchant demand caused weakness all round, and before midday we had fallen away to 1/3 3/8d. and G. $.30 1/2. At this point there was a steady market, and at the close an improvement had taken place, when 1/3 1/4d. and G. $.30 7/8 were offering. Gold Bars finished at 725, when we closed for Holidays.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 90,493,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,460,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 154,500,000 an increase of $ 600,000
Estimated value Tls. 201,733,000 as against Tls. 223,928,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Mar.	Thursday April 2	Friday April 3	Saturday April 4	Monday April 6	Tuesday April 7	Wed. April 8
Bank's selling rates		*opening* *closing*				*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*
T/T on London	1/3.308	1/3 3/8 1/3				1/2 3/4	1/2 5/8
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/3 3/8 1/3				1/2 3/4	1/2 5/8
4 m/s ,,	—	1/3 1 7/8 1/3 1 1/8				1/2 1 7/8	1/2 1 1/8
T/T on India	85,567	84 1/2 83 3/4				82 1/2	81 3/4
T/T on France	791,481	782 776				763	757
T/T on N.Y.	30,990	30 5/8 30 3/8				29 7/8	29 5/8
T/T on Demand		30 5/8 30 3/8				29 7/8	29 5/8
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		128 1/2 127 3/4 nom.				125 1/2	124 1/2
T/T on H'kong	78 010	78 3/4				79 nom.	79 nom.
T/T on Japan	159 644	161 1/2 162 3/4				165 1/4	166 3/4
T/T on Batavia	77.231	76 1/4 75 3/4				74 1/2	73 3/4
T/T on Straits	181.510	173 1/2 185				188 1/4	189 3/4
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L.		1/4					
Cred. & D/A	1/4.187	1/3 7/8				1/3 5/8	1/3 1/2
4m/s B/L D/P	—	1/4 1/8				1/3 3/4	1/3 5/8
m/s ,, B/L		1/4					
Cred & D/A	1/4 437	1/4 1/4				1/3 7/8	1/3 3/4
4m/s B/P		1/4 1/8					
Cred D/A or D/P	837.500	830 825				810	805
4m/s N.Y.Lc.	32.687	32 1/2 32 1/4				31 3/4	31 1/2
4m/s ,, Docs.	—	32 3/4 32 1/2				32	31 3/4

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Apr. 2	Apr. 3	Apr. 4	Apr. 6	Apr. 7	April 8
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	12 15/16				12 7/8	12 11/16
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$.28 1/8 Tls.				G.$.27 1/2 Tls.	G.$.27 1/4 Tls.
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	725 00 Tls.				743 00 Tls.	735 00 Tls.
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	112 60 Tls.				112 60 Tls.	112 60 Tls.
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	72.5125				72.6	72.6375
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	1%				1%	1%
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

HOLIDAY HOLIDAY HOLIDAY HOLIDAY

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 124.20
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 4.85 15/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 5/8 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 15/16
,, ,, 4 ,,	2 5/8 %	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/1 15/16
,, ,, 6 ,,	2 11/16 %	Kobe on London	T/T 2/03/8

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHA

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

April 9, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	95	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	100 1/4	4.95
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	96	6.30
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	106 3/4	4.62
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	82 1/2	7.47
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	88	7.10
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	100 1/4	5.98
German General Electric (A. E. G.) ..	6 % May 1, 1948	88 3/8	7.20
German Central Bank for Agriculture. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	88 3/8	8.22
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	87	6.99
Japanese Government	6 1/2 % Feb. 1, 1954	106	6.01
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	100 1/4	6.98
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	67	9.58
Nord Railway Co. ..	6 1/2 % Oct. 1, 1950	106 5/8	6.02
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp. . ..	5 1/2 % Nov. 1, 1957	99	5.57
Oriental Development Co.	5 1/2 % Nov. 1, 1958	94 1/4	5.89
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	106 7/8	6.46
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7 1/2 % Sept. 1, 1949	78	10.16
Republic of Finland ..	5 1/2 % Feb. 1, 1958	85	6.71
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	30 1/2	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	85 3/4	7.34
Saxon Public Works ..	6 1/2 % May 1, 1951	84 3/4	8.05
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6 1/2 % Dec. 1, 1946	90	7.61
Toho Electric Power Co. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	100 1/8	5.78
Tokyo Electric Light Co. (Japan)	6 % June 15, 1953	89	6.99
Ujigawa Electric Power Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	101 1/2	6.83
U. S. of Brazil	6 1/2 % Oct. 1, 1957	50 1/4	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	32 1/8	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	72 1/4	—
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (American Sh.)	81 1/2	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	56	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	21 3/8	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	31 7/8	—
Vacuum Oil Co.	Common Stock	53 1/2	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6 1/2 % July 1, 1944	83	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp.	7 1/2 % Nov. 1, 1944	7	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp.	7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock	24	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6 1/2 % Sept. 1, 1959	47	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	73 7/8	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	67 1/2	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	65 1/2	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	47 1/2	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	48	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	80 1/2	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	29	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/09	26	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;

EVERETT, February 14.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:
Ordinary, Sawn..... *Sup ft.* 100,268
Rough Hewn ..... ,, 137,373

HIKAWA MARU, February 14.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Tsingtao, etc.... *Bls* 31 *Pls.* 31.16
White, Shanghai ,, 529 ,, 512.34
Yellow, Chungking, etc. ..... ,, 30 ,, 30.28
Wild, Dairen, etc. ,,270 ,, 280.09
Silk Pongees, Honan.. ... ,, 29.43
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo, etc. ,, 138
Young Hyson, Kiukiang ,, 63
Egg Yolk, Frozen..... ,, 368
Woodware..... ..... ,, 14

PRESIDENT WILSON, Feb. 16.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Cleth, Unclassed *Yds.* 182
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:
Wire Rope ..... *P's.* 123
,, Netting ..... ,, 14
Indigo Grains, Artificial:
60 per cent. strength... ,, 51
Indigo Paste, Artificial:
20 per cent. strength... ,, 1,626
50 ,, ,, ... ,, 14
Barley ..... ,, 751
Canned Asparagus ..... ,, 23
,, Fruits..... ,, 11
Coffee ..... ,, 17
Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 1,000 ,, 3,600
Ink ..... ,, 16
Leather, Cow ..... ,, 19
Margarine .... ,, 12
Shrimps Dried..... ,, 68
Soap ..... ,, 8
Sulphur Black ..... ,, 190
Ultramarine Blue..... ,, 8
Zinc Sheets ..... ,, 7
Baking Powder..... *Doz.* 160
Lemons, Fresh..... ..... *Pls.* 750
Sardines ..... *Doz* 4,320
Paint ..... *Galls.* 200
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs* 167 *G. Units.* 11,378
Automobiles, Parts of.. *G. Units* 6,187
Machinery, & Parts of... ,, 26,079

CALIFORNIA, February 17.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Canned Fruits ..... *Pls.* 32
Flour, Wheat ..... ,, 128
Milk, Condensed ..... ,, 720
Paper, Bond..... ,, 1,043
Timber, Softwood:
Piling .....*Sup ft.* 151,323

SALLY MAERSK, February 18.
Agents: Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha.
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:
Tinned Plates, Plan... *Pls* 139
Wire Rope, Old..... ,, 382
Ironze and Steel, Galvanized:
Pipes and Tubes..... ,, 480
Nails, Wire .... ,, 820
Tabacco, Leaf..... ,, 2,400
Motor Passe ger Cars... *Pcs.* 1
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral ,, 17,819
Turpentine, Vegetable... ,, 416

WICHITA, February 19.
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)
From U. S of America.

Cement Asphalt ..... *Pls.* 1,649
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:
Wire ..... ,, 76
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:
Wire Shorts ... . ,, 841
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral ,, 308
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 2,125
Oil, Mineral, Colza..... *Galls*, 5,439
,, Transformer..... ,, 13,845
Paints:
Enamels ..... ,, 65
Varnishes..... ,, 20
Unclassed ..... ,, 3,986

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, Feb. 19
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, S'hai... *Bls.* 140 *Pls.* 137.56
Yellow, Ichang ,, 10 ,, 10.00
Silk Pongees, Honan... ,, 21.45
Brassware..... ,, 17
Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroidered ..... *Doz.* 8 411
Skins, Rabbit, Untannen *Pcs.* 1,000

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Feb. 20
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw ...*Bls.* 1,000 *Pls.* 3,600
Cheese ..... ,, 23
Canned Pineapples ..... ,, 180
Cocoa Beans ..... ,, 50
Coffee ..... ,, 14
Grease ..... ,, 147
Milk, Evaporated ..... ,, 84
Pitch..... ,, 310
Shrimps, Dried..... ,, 81
Soda Ash..... ,, 840
,, Silicate of ..... ,, 401
Lemons, Fresh..... *Pcs.* 39,750
Motor-cars ..... ,, 5

EMPRESS OF ASIA, Feb. 20.
(Agents: Canadian Paeific Railway Co.)
To U. S. of America

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Soochow *Bls.* 165 *Pls.* 164 56
Yellow, Chungking, etc..... ,, 125 ,, 125 85
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: and not Steam Filature:
White, Hankow *Bls.* 1 *Pls.* 1.37
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, Dairen ... ,, 50 ,, 32.32
Silk, Raw, Reeded from Doupions:
Shanghai ..... ,, 15 ,, 13.60
Silk Pongees, Honan..... ,, 9.95
Hats, Buntal Fibre ..... *Pcs.* 1.620
Skins, Raccon, Untanned ,, 2,000
,, Lamb ..... ,, 3,000
,, Kid, Plates, Black ,, 1,616

CINGALESE PRINCE, Feb 21.
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd)
From U. S. of America.

Machinery, & Parts of *G. Units* 31,830

CINGALESE PRINCE, Feb. 21.
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Waterproof Cloth, Rubbered *Yds.* 111
Cotton, Raw ..... *Bls.* 250 *Pls* 900
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:
Pipes .... ,, 689
Pipe Fittings..... ,, 74
Tinned Plates, Plain... ,, 337
Screws ..... ,, 31
Sashes ..... ,, 57
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:
Pipe Fittings..... ,, 82
Borax .... ,, 252
Indigo Paste, Artificial:
50 per cent. strength... ,, 231
Ppaer, Wrapping ..... ,, 7
Sulphur Black..... ,, 204
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 12,547
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral *Galls.* 5,874
Turpentine, Vegetable... ,, 167
Cigarettes ..... *Mil'e* 100
Machinery, & Parts of *G. Units* 19,859

SCOTTSBURG, February 23.
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 3,398 *Pls.* 10,227

SNESTAD, February 24.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw... *Bls.* 5,336 *Pls.* 14,496

PRESIDENT CREVELAND, February 24.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Motor-cycles ..... *Pcs.* 8
Timber: Laths..... ,, 150,000
Rubber Tires:
For Motor Cars & Trucks *Pcs.* 35
Rubber Inner Tubes:
For Motor-cars..... ,, 144
Copper Ingots ..... *Pls.* 839
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:
Tinned Plates, Plain... ,, 840
Apples, Fresh ..... ,, 204
Canned Apples..... ..... ,, 16
Ammonia, Anhydrous... ,, 75
Bacon, in bulk..... ,, 4
Hams, in bulk..... ,, 8
Herrings, Salt ..... ,, 24
Milk, Evaporated..... ... ,, 84
Paper, Writing ..... ,, 36
Hats, Felt ..... *Doz.* 16
Machinery, & Parts of *G. Units* 2,185

BALLANGER, February 25.
(Agents: Standard Oil Co.)
From U. S. of America

Gasolene, Mineral, inbulk *Galls* 419,468
Stores, Marine:
Gasolene, Mineral, inbulk ,, 8,000

HEIAN MARU, February 26.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green:
Young Hyson, Kiukiang *Pls.* 49
Hyson, Kiukiang ..... ,, 25
Gunpowders Ningpo... ,, 135
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, S'hai... *Bls.* 10 *Pls.* 30.08
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, Dairen etc. ,, 250 ,, 260 00
Silk Pongees, Honan..... ,, 21.15
Antimony, Regulus ..... ,, 420
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 249
Hats, Buntal Fibre ..... *Pcs.* 3,600
Hats, Hemp ..... ,, 3,600
Hats, Straw..... ,, 1,920
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned ,, 29,984

ROSEVILLE, February 26.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Grease .... *Pls.* 65
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral.. *Galls* 57,197
Timber:
Laths..... *Pcs.* 119 800
Logs, Softwood ... *Sup ft* 101,462
Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn..... ,, 958,875
Softwood, Merchantable .... ,, 203,454

PRESIDENT GRANT, Feb. 26.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Soochow *Bls.* 225 *Pls.* 218.73
Yellow, Tsingtao, etc.... ,, 95 ,, 92.55
Silk Piece Goods ..... ,, 5.25
,, Pongees, Honan ... ,, 174.37
,, ,, Shautung ,, 35.63
Tea, Green:
Young Hyson, Kiukiang ,, 174
Hyson, Kiukiang..... ,, 59
Gunpowder, Kiuking ,, 45
Brassware..... ,, 26
Hair, Human..... ,, 15
Oil, Wood..... ,, 18,059
Skins, Goat, Untanned... ,, 269
,, Sheep, ,, ... ,, 17
,, Lamb, ,, ... *Pcs.* 13,700
,, Raccon, Untanned ,, 1,000
,, Rabbit, ,, ... ,, 72,500
,, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned ..... ,, 9,400
,, Dog, Dresse..... ,, 1,820
Hats, Rush ..... ,, 88,805

ROSEVILLE, February 26.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat..... *Pls.* 492
Timber, Softwood:
Logs..... ... *Sup. ft.* 107,348

COURAGEOUS, February 28.
(Agents: American Pionner Line.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Pongees, Honan ... *Pls.* 8,25
Silk Pongees, Shantung... ,, 11.77

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow, known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

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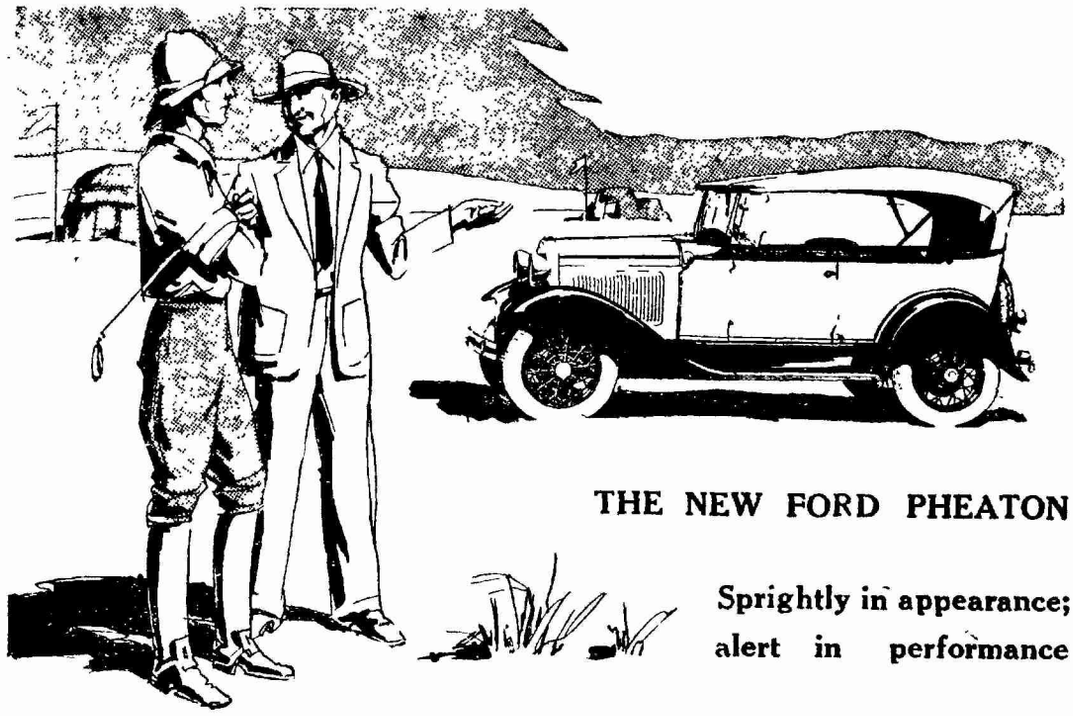

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